CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 101,000.

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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE NEW BLADE Sewing Machine

See Fifth Page.

VOLUME LX. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1892. NUMBER 10.

## Poetry.

### A NATIONAL SEA SONG.

The fact that we have as yet no adequate national sea song has inspired this contribution to the New York Sun. It possesses many essentials of a successful sea song, and is noticeable for its inspiring rhythm and its adaptability. It is entitled

COLUMBIA RULES THE BLUE.

Up from the broad, white-breasted sea
A voice comes loud and clear;
Through foamy lips it speaks to hearts
That never know a fear;
And this the burden of the strain,
Inspiring, deep and true:
"Columbia's gallant sailor lads,
They sweep the ocean blue!

"Her steel-clad sentries o'er the deep
Belch out in tongues of flame;
From cape to cape their thunders leap
And loud defend her fame.
No alien insult may be borne,
When hearts are stout and true;
In piping peace or battle time,
She still shall rule the blue."

Each brave bluejacket's heart beats high,
When from the peak unfurled,
The Starry Flag flies to the breeze,
A challenge to the world!
Like lightning flashing from the rift,
Our guns sweep straight and true;
Their fiery hail our foes assail
And crimson dyes the blue.

A hundred years of battle-storms
They've faced, nor ever quailed;
Aloft, triumphant floats their flag,
O'er all the seas they've sailed,
With Perry, Porter, Farragut—
A band of heroes true—
'Mid roaring guns and squadrons' rush,
They've ruled the ocean blue.

From Newfoundland to Mexico
That ensign proudly flies;
From Flattery's Cape to Guadalupe,
It counts our victories.
On stranger coast and distant beach,
Full many a ship and crew
Have sunk to rest on ocean's breast
But still we rule the blue.

Up! up! Ye gallant tars, arouse!
Your dogs of war awake!
The Squadron White clears for the fight
When honor is at stake.
That voice of steel the foe shall feel,
For fear we never knew;
Come weal or woe, the world shall know,
Columbia rules the blue.

For the Blade.

### BITTER-SWEET.

To love the oak, your spirit dares,
Your slender arms around him meet,
And tho' he heeds you not, nor cares,
You love him still a Bitter-sweet.
But he is tall and straight and strong,
And you so fragile and so frail;
The breeze that stirs his leaves among,
Beats you about like winter's gale.

And yet you struggle with your fears,
With "hope immortal" in your heart,
And tho' it brings the burning tears,
You do not meet, but strive apart.
You love for love's own sweet sake alone,
Because you *cannot* love him less;
And though the sweet has nearly flown,
Your cup is not all bitterness.

Look! In his arms there nestles low,
As if in peaceful, safe retreat,
The fickle, faithless mistletoe;
Look, Bitter-sweet, O Bitter-sweet,
He folds her close, close to his heart,
His mighty arms around her sweep,
He whispers, "We will never part;"
And you're forgotten, Bitter-sweet.

Canst thou not lift thy drooping head?
The balmy spring will come again,
The birds are not forever fled,
And flowers will bloom where snow has been.
Oh, naught to thee can summer bring;
Thou'rt slowly dying, Bitter-sweet,
And still unto the oak you cling?
O Bitter-sweet, O Bitter-sweet.

Thou wilt not see the summer sun,
The gentle dews thou wilt not greet;
Thy life hath been, like many a one,
More bitter than sweet, Bitter-sweet.
Thou hast no strength, thyself, to tear
Thy tendrils from thine idol's form,
And merciful death shall find thee there,
Forsaken, forgotten, and forlorn.

### A FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

"Giggle, gabble, gobble, git"—
Thus does Oliver Wendell Holmes
Describe a 5 o'clock tea in a bit
Worthy recording in classical tomes.
Boston? Other cities as well,
All are endowed with the veritable kit—
Little of Browning, much of "Jell' "
"Giggle, gabble, gobble, git."

"Giggle"—a veritable "te, he, ho!"
Greeting a feminine guest or *hon mot*;
"Gabble"—discussion of all they see,
And of many things they think they know;
"Gobble"—love! how the muffins eat
As later the hours in fluency flit!
"Git"—Good-bye to the "merry meet"—
"Giggle, gabble, gobble, git."

Browning—how shall they fathom the soul?
Elizabeth Barrett and Robert, too;
Ibsen—with Hedda Gabler's goal
In its nastiness in veritable view.
Reading, cooking, gossip, song—
All ho! how the hours flit.
Over in Boston, where the brains throng—
"Giggle, gabble, gobble, git."

Genial Autocrat, take the thanks
Of a world grown tired of silly pretense,
For branding a clan which thinks it banks
On a circulating medium of sense,
When its members are "shovers of the queer"
In literature as around they flit,
On the surface where they may see and hear—
"Giggle, gabble, gobble, git."
—[Philadelphia Press.

For the Blade.

### THE ROSE AND THE BIRD.

MYRTLE B. CASTLE.

A wild rose by the wayside
In sadness drooped and pined,
Because its lovely perfume
Was wasted on the wind.
A wild bird in the woodland
In sorrow sang all day,
Because the summer breezes
Its soul-song bore away.

A child from out the city
The wayside rose passed by;
The wind caught up the fragrance;
A smile replaced a sigh.
A soul with crime o'erladen
The woodland shade drew near;
The song rang on the breezes;
It drew forth sorrow's tear.

The wild rose by the wayside,
Now joyous all the day,
Its pink-hued petals opens,
And flings its sweets away.
The wild bird in the forest
Now sings till eventide
The soul-inspiring carol
The breeze bears far and wide.

## Miscellany.

### NUPTIAL NOVELTIES.

#### How the Matrimonial Knot Was Tied by a Frontier Justice.

Camping near a town in Wyoming we secured our stock and then went in. Entering the leading store of the town I introduced myself to Mr. Stiles, one of the proprietors, and the postmaster. Stiles said: "It's now 2:30 and at 8 there's a wedding at Jonas Burton's. Old Jonas is a rough old coon that we elected a justice of the peace about a month ago, and as this will be his first attempt at a marriage I think we will see some fun; come, go with me." We went into the old 'squire's cabin and found him poring over a large volume of the "Statutes of Wyoming;" sweating like a horse and looking terribly anxious. After greeting us he said:

"Stiles, them galoots that got up these yer laws hadn't gumption enough to last 'em over night. I've run through the blamed books a half dozen times an' can't find a word about matermony or how the hitchin' process is perceeded with. I've just got to put the clamps on this ere couple, bit or miss an' if I don't yoke 'em up legal I can't help it."

Stiles explained to him about how to proceed, and the old man finally thought he could worry through in tolerable shape.

Ere long the couple appeared, followed by a crowd of citizens of the camp. The candidates stood up before the 'Squire, who began:

"Feller-citizens, this yer man and this yer woman have appeared before the court to be hitched in the legal bands of wedlock! If any galoot in the mob knows of anything that might block the game if tuck to a higher court let him now toot his bazoo or else keep his jaw to himself now and forevermore. All in favor of my perceeding as authorized by law say 'I.'"

Everybody said "I."

"Contrary, 'No.'"

Nobody said "No."

"The motions carried unanimously, an' the court rules that there hain't nothing to prevent the tryin' of the case."

"Now," said the 'squire, "grip your fins."

The candidates joined hands.

"Amos Peabody, do you solemnly swaar that ye'll freeze to Mandy forever, and pervide for her, and treat her squar' and white, accordin' to the rules and regulations set down to govern sich cases in the laws o' the United States, so help you God?"

"Yas, sir; I do, sir."

"That fixes your end of the bargain.

"Mandy Thomas, do you solemnly swaar that you'll hang on to Amos for all comin' time; that you'll nuss him in sickness, and be squar' to him in well-

"GOD HAVE MERCY ON YOUR SOULS."

ness; that ye'll always be to him a good, true, honest, up-and-up wife, under the penalties prescribed by the laws for the punishment of such offenses? Do you swear this, so help yer God?"

"I swaar I will."

"Then, by the power in me vested as Justice of the Peace in and for this precinct, I pronounce you, Amos Peabody, husband, and you, Mandy Thomas, wife, and legalize ye to remain sich now and forevermore; an' ye'll stand committed till the fees and costs in the case are paid in full, an' may God have mercy on your souls an' bless this union with his heftiest blessin's."

The fees and costs were adjusted, and the newly-made husband and wife after receiving the congratulations of the assembly departed for their cabin up the creek.

### A MAMMOTH NEWSPAPER.

#### It was 70 Inches by 100 in Size With Columns 28 Inches Long.

The *Paper World* has among its "odds and ends" a copy of what is supposed to have been the largest single-sheet newspaper ever published in this or any other country.

It was entitled the *Illuminated Quadruple Constellation*, and was issued at New York, July 4, 1853, by one George Roberts. The edition was to have been 28,000; but it is reported that the press broke down before the full number was run. It sold at 50 cents a copy.

The size of this mastodon sheet was 70 by 100 inches, or almost forty-nine square feet, eight pages, thirteen columns to the page, or a total of 104 columns, each forty-eight inches in length.

It was illustrated with good portraits of President James Buchanan, Edward Everett, Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Banks, Edwin H. Chapin, Horace Greeley, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Alexander von Humboldt, James Gordon Bennett and several others.

The paper contained thirty-six different poems entire, among them "Braddock's Defeat, or the Battle of Monongahela," a poem of sixty-four eight-line verses, occupying one column and a fourth, or exactly five feet of space. Among other articles of especial note published in that leviathan sheet was the celebrated "Moon Hoax."

The weight of the paper required for the edition of 28,000 was equal to that required for printing 6,000,000 copies of the *Morning Journal*. The paper cost the publishers $60 a ream and each ream weighed 300 pounds. It required the work of 40 persons ten hours per day for eight weeks to set up and publish this gigantic edition.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

#### Every Inch a Gentleman.

Sykes—"He isn't well-bred. You never catch me letting a lady precede me up a stairway."

Potts—"Particularly when you both are trying to catch an L train and she is ahead of you."

#### Strictly Business.

"Suppose the devil should rise before you, Littleton," said Cohely. "What would you say?"

"I'd ask him if he'd laid in his winter coal," said the coal merchant.

#### At the Captain's Table.

Miss Earton (to sea-captain)—"How do you like living all your life on water, captain?"

Captain—"I doesn't do it, ma'am. I live mostly on whisky, ma'am.

#### A Defense.

"What's the charge against this man, officer?"

"No visible means of support," returned Number 5070.

"I can't take my wife wid me everywhere," growled the prisoner.

#### Indubitable Evidence.

Wilkins—"Were you ever in love?"

Kneeland—"Do you see the bags on these pantaloons?"

#### Post-Nuptial Reflections.

Mrs. Trotter (passing out of church after the ceremony)—"Strangest case I ever heard of. Why, they actually met and became acquainted at the seaside, and now are married.—[The Epoch.

#### He Got Mixed Up.

"Lady," whined the tramp, "can you not help a poor wanderer who has lost his family and all his property in the earthquake?"

"What earthquake?"

"Why, the one that has just visited the Mississippi valley, shaking down hundreds of houses, destroying thousands of lives and leaving millions homeless and penniless. It was an awful sight. I've just come from there."

"Go on; there hasn't been any such earthquake. The shock in the Mississippi valley was so slight it didn't do any damage to speak of."

"It didn't?"

"No."

"Didn't shake down no houses?"

"No."

"Nor kill no people?"

"No."

"Nor leave nobody homeless?"

"No."

"Pshaw! What's the use of having such earthquakes? I guess, then, I'm a victim of the floods in Spain."—[Buffalo Express.

#### That Was Worse.

"You don't mean to say you paid 15 cents for that bit of putty?" exclaimed Snoggs to his wife.

"Yes."

"Why you must have bought it at a drug store."

"No, I didn't."

"Where did you get it, then?"

"At a pharmacy."—[Pittsburg Chronicle.

#### Bomb-Proof Railroad Trains.

Two armor-plated trains have been designed for the czar. The carriages are to be lined with steel plates of large size, which are being made at the Alexandrowski Works of the Societe Franco-Russe. This firm has devised a method of producing sheets of steel 60 feet long by 4 feet wide from a single ingot.

### A MIGHTY MEAN TRICK.

#### The "Cinch" Bet Was Bad, but the Useless Expense was Galling.

The barber had cut the hair of the man in the chair without saying a word, and looked as if he were about to call out "Next," when the man said:

"I'll take a shave."

The barber shaved him in silence, and when he had finished the operation the customer spoke again.

"Sea-foam."

For the next five or ten minutes the barber was occupied in applying and removing the sea-foam, and he preserved the same stony silence.

"Now I'll have my whiskers trimmed."

This operation was performed, and still the operator spoke not.

"You may curl my mustache."

This was done, but not a word passed the lips of the artist.

"Do you pull teeth?" inquired the customer.

The barber shook his head.

Then the customer got out of his chair, says the Chicago *Tribune*. As he paid the bill—70 cents—to the man behind the cigar-case he remarked in a casual way that that barber talked less than any barber he had ever seen.

"Talk?" said the man behind the cigar-case; "he talk? He's a mute. He lost his speech when he was a boy. He hasn't spoken a word for sixteen years."

"All I've got to say about it," groaned the man as he put his pocket-book back where it belonged, "is that it'll be sixteen years before I make another bet with the clerk of that hotel round the corner.

"I don't care so much about the $5 he beat me out of, but I say it's a darn shame to make a man waste 70 cents when you've got a dead cinch on him."

And he put on his hat and overcoat and walked with heavy, dragging step out of the shop.

### A BRAVE RANCH WOMAN.

#### The Remarkable Business Career of an Energetic Kansas Widow.

Among the most successful "ranchers" in the West is Mrs. Emma Perry, who for four years, has conducted a cattle ranch near Marena, in the western part of Kansas. Instead of being the typical farm manager, masculine in appearance, Mrs. Perry is small in stature, refined in manner, fair of face, with blonde hair and expressive gray eyes. She is less than thirty years of age, though how much less she will not state. She is an intellectual woman, a clever conversationalist, and during the last campaign was able to give her neighbors much information about current events.

In the spring of 1888 Mrs. Perry was left a widow after less than a year of married life. During her husband's illness she intrusted his business to others, the result being that the ranch affairs were found to be in a most deplorable condition, and bankrutcy stared her in the face when she took possession of the property. Partly to save something from the impending wreck and partly to occupy her mind after her great loss, she assumed control of the estate and became its active manager. Owning a section of land, seventy-five head of cattle and a few ponies, Mrs. Perry commenced her new life, bearing in mind

SHE LIKES HORSES.

the many wrecks all about her. Rising early and retiring late, much of her time in the saddle, she soon had order restored and her business affairs well in hand.

The winter of 1887-88 was an exceptionally severe one, the first Mrs. Perry had to encounter in the West. She was among the few who had feed, the large stacks of fodder being witnesses of her judgment. In the coldest weather, when men huddled over fires, fearing the storm and permitting their cattle to drift before the blizzard, Mrs. Perry, wrapped up warmly and mounting a pony, personally superintended the rounding up of her cattle or driving them to some place where the terrors of the winter wind would be least felt. For hours she would face the driving snow and cutting winds until the last horned head was properly cared for. She could not then, nor can she now, be persuaded to leave her stock while a single head remained exposed.

Mrs. Perry is a shrewd business woman, loved by her friends and associates, says the Chicago *Tribune*. She cares nothing for "woman's rights," so called, insisting that she is the equal of man because of having done a man's work, and she certainly has shown a management that any man might be proud of.

#### Just Like a Man.

Little Son—"Pa, you'd better not disturb ma."

Pa—"Why not?"

"She's in an awful temper."

"What about?"

"I don't know."

"Where is your ma?"

"Up-stairs in the room."

"How does she act?"

"Oh, awful. She's ravin' 'round, turning over chairs and moving furniture and banging things about awful, and she keeps saying, 'Beshrow it,' 'Consarn it' and 'Electrocute it' in the awfullest, maddest voice I ever heard, only it ain't loud."

"Poor dear! She must have lost her collar button again."—[Good News.

#### Thirteen at Table.

The latest story about Secretary Blaine's superstitions is that he will never sit down with thirteen at a table. A Western Congressman's wife who has frequently been a guest for days at a time in the Blaine home at Augusta, says that one evening just before dinner they were chatting pleasantly, when Mrs. Blaine came in to tell her hostess that some expected guests had failed them, leaving thirteen to sit down to dinner. Mr. Blaine rose nervously, put on his hat without a word, and hurrying out soon returned with a neighbor, whose presence probably broke the hateful spell. The Senator's wife is also quoted as saying that on one occasion, to satisfy Mr. Blaine's fear of thirteen, she remained away from the table.

#### A Messenger of Peace.

"A baby," said a sentimental person in a public assembly, "is a messenger of peace in the household." A rough-looking man at the back of the room was seen to be nodding his head repeatedly in answer to the sentiment.

"You find it so, do you not, my friend?" said the speaker.

"That I do," answered the rough man. "I'll tell you just how it is: When we was first married my wife used sometimes to fetch me a blow and often I had to give her a whipping."

"And now it's all changed?"

"Yes; the young one catches all the blows!"—[Youth's Companion.

#### Should You Feel Badly.

Any one whose nerve force is deficient and blood impoverished may take, with benefit, the yolk of an egg, well beaten up in a glass of milk, each morning. The iron and phosphoric compounds are in such a condition as to be readily assimilated by the system, although small in amount.

### THE FATAL ASTERISK.

#### Small as It Was It Blasted the Future of a Young Diplomat.

A member of one of the foreign legations here has a splendid action against the editor of that "blue book" of Washington social life, the Congressional Directory. By a bad blunder in that usually correct publication he has suffered the loss of a good dinner, a chance of a delightful flirtation with a beautiful girl, and perhaps something more serious. It seems that the niece of a certain senator was visiting in Washington, and was assisting her aunt in receiving, one of her Thursdays, when a handsome young diplomat called. The young woman, who is an accomplished linguist, singled him out among the throng that filled the drawing room for her special prize, chatted easily with him in his own language and proved so thoroughly entertaining that the young man completely lost track of time. A merely formal call merged into a cosy tete-a-tete. The fascination appeared to be mutual, and for the next two days the household were entertained by a song of praise for the agreeable foreigner.

HE PROVED TO BE A BORE.

The Senator gave a dinner in honor of his niece, and requested her to choose whom he should invite as her escort. She selected the diplomat, and the Congressional directory was consulted in order to get his rank and the proper spelling of his name, when it was found that his name was preceded by the fatal asterisk, which disclosed the appalling information that his wife accompanied him. The party was made up and another woman could not be invited; neither could he be invited without his wife, so he was dropped from further consideration after the bestowal by the Senator of a few anathemas upon "those dangerous foreign flirts."

Another man was invited to take his place who proved to be a bore, and made himself entirely hateful in the eyes of the fair young charmer by disclosing the fact in conversation that it was all a mistake, and the fascinating diplomat was not married at all. But this information came too late; the visit was up, the opportunity gone, and two hearts of different nationalities that might have beaten as one under one flag are separated forever, all because of a misplaced asterisk.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

#### A Strong Witness.

Judge—"Have you any witnesses for yourself?"

Prisoner—"Yes, sor, meself."

#### In Chicago.

"Judge Jorkins gave his daughter a handsome wedding present."

"What was it?"

"A decree of divorce with the dates and causes in blank."

#### Advantage of Birth.

Rags, the Tramp—"I may be only a tramp, but I tell yer, sir, I got de advantage of yer."

Adopted Citizen—"In what respect?"

Rags—"By birth. I can be President of the United States, but you can't. See?"

#### An Instinct Analyzed.

Primus—"I am always for the under dog."

Secundus—"Yes, self-preservation is the first law of nature"—[The Epoch.

#### This Happened in Paris.

The wet weather of the past two weeks, combined with the usual mildness of the temperature, has resulted in making the streets most unpleasantly muddy, and ladies that indulge in trains to their walking dresses are compelled to hold them up laboriously if they do not wish the skirt of their cloth costumes to be saturated with liquid mud.

Hence arose keen mortification for a neat little French woman who was picking her way daintily along the streaming pavement of the Boulevard des Italiens the other day, holding her skirts well up the while, writes a Paris correspondent. Too well, unfortunately, for inadvertently she imitated the heroine of the Scotch ballad, and "Kilted Up Her Petticoats a Wheen Abuno Her Knee," so that I, among others of her fellow promenaders, beheld with amazement not only a pair of gray silk stockings, fastened with rose-colored garters, but also the termination at the knee of a pair of very swell "tights" in blush-colored silk. Suddenly a stern minion of the law in the shape of a policeman barred her progress, and bade her drop her skirts or he should arrest her. Poor little woman! She had been wholly unaware of the excess of her precautions against getting dragged. She sought refuge in a passing cab, and that is the last we saw of her.

#### A Positive Hint.

A man can be more politely insulted in Paris than in any city in the world. A gentleman who undertook to speak in public there expressed himself in such a low tone of voice that the audience were unable to hear him. He was lecturing upon a geographical subject, and copies of a map about three feet square had been generally destributed. Presently one of the audience rolled up his map in the form of a very long attenuated lamplighter, inserted the small end in his ear and turned the other end toward the speaker. It was a rather ludicrous performance, but not a laugh was heard among the polite assemblage. In two minutes, however, every map was turned into an ear trumpet, and the speaker saw himself confronted with a sort of mammoth porcupine, whose nearest quills almost touched him. He at once spoke louder. —[Exchange.

#### Describing a Party.

Wife—"It was a nice party you say, John. I'm sorry I couldn't go, but am really glad that you enjoyed yourself. How was Mrs. Gadabout dressed?"

Husband—"Well, she had on one of those dresses made of what you call it stuff, of a kind of a mixed shade and trimmed with what's-his-names. I don't remember now whether it was cut low or not, or whether it had sleeves, but I know it had one or the other. Her hair was done up in the style like you see in pictures—you know what I mean. I don't know whether she had any ornaments or not, but I guess she had. That's about all, I think, that I noticed about her, but you can tell from that how she looked."—New York Press.

#### Disgusted With Them.

Excited Messenger—Pat, that curly-headed Corsican fiddler has run off with your wife.

Pat (smoking away imperturbably)—Be gum, thim furriners is satisfied wid most anything (puff) if they can only shtale it (puff), ain't they?—[Chicago Tribune.

#### Slightly.

"I never withhold anything from my wife. I tell her every night all that I have done during the day."

"And do you tell her every day what you have done during the night?"

"Well, that's different."—[New York Sun.

## Our Serial Story.

Written expressly for the Blade, and published in no other paper. Copyright 1891.

# MARK AINSLIE'S QUEST

OR,

## An American Daughter of the Gods.

### OUR NEW SPECIAL SERIAL.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens with Mark Ainslie, an estimable young man, who has become involved in some way in a mysterious affair at his native place, a small town 20 miles from Philadelphia. All his old friends believe him guilty of some shocking conduct, not yet explained, which causes them all to turn from him and give him the cold shoulder socially. Feeling conscious of his entire rectitude, yet unable, for reasons not yet made known by the author, to show his innocence, he goes on the even tenor of his way. The mental strain injures his health, and his physician orders him to travel. After several months, he finds himself at the Bass Islands, a summer resort on Lake Erie.

During his stay here he meets Mr. Smithson, a young business man from Chicago, who develops a strong liking for him. Mark, standing on the wharf as the boat from Cleveland to Detroit makes a landing, is powerfully attracted by the face of a young lady on her deck. This is Elinor Atherton, who is going to Chicago with Mr. and Mrs. Dolby, on a visit. Mark follows her to Detroit, in the hope of meeting her, Smithson accompanying him. On the way to the hotel Elinor sees her cousin, Bernice Atherton, among the passers-by on the sidewalk. She leaves the carriage and overtakes Bernice.

The latter left her home a year and a half before, to go on the stage. Her maid is missing the same night, and her father's desk is rifled of a sum of money. It is believed Bernice ran away with an impecunious actor, took her maid with her, and robbed her father, who, dying a few months after, leaves a legacy to Elinor, his niece, and the rest of his property to charities, thus disinheriting Bernice.

Elinor accompanies Bernice to the theater where she is playing, and afterward to her boarding house. She finds that Bernice left her father's house alone, and it becomes clear that her maid robbed the desk and eloped with the actor the same night, destroying the letter Bernice had left with her for her father. Elinor insists on Bernice's leaving the stage, of which life she is now heartily sick, and going home with herself, to right herself in the minds of her family.

On their way to the hotel where Elinor is stopping, a man suddenly appears to recognize Bernice, and insists on her acquaintance. Her friend, Mark Ainslie, who is taking a stroll, comes up at that juncture, knocks down the intruder, and escorts the ladies to the hotel.

The old Atherton homestead, which descended to Elinor on her father's death, is on the Hudson, a few miles north of New York. Van Rensselaer Atherton, her cousin, a leather merchant, and his wife, Annette, and family, occupy it at present. Elinor goes thither, taking Bernice with her.

Meanwhile Mark Ainslie joins Smithson in Chicago. They call on the Dolbys, and find that Elinor has gone to New York. The firm of which Smithson is a member has a branch house in New York, and Smithson, being obliged to go there on urgent business, Mark accompanies him. They take letters of introduction to Van Atherton, who invites them to his home, where they meet Elinor and Bernice. The acquaintance progresses, and Smithson falls in love with Bernice. Mark, in going down town in a car, notices a man watching him intently. He recognizes the fellow whom he knocked down in Detroit for attempting to make her go with him. The man keeps Mark and Smithson in sight all day, evidently following them. Smithson does not know him. Mark tells Elinor of the occurrence, and she tells Bernice, who is much agitated. Asked his name by Elinor, Bernice says that it is Charles Sterling, and that he claims to be her husband; but strangely enough, says she does not know whether she is married to him or not. In explanation of this, she tells the story in detail. A year before she spent several weeks of her vacation at a little summer resort on a Wisconsin lake, registering as "Mrs." Atherton, to avoid unpleasantness, and concealing her theatrical career. Among others she meets a young man named Charles Sterling, who is evidently much attracted by her. She parries his attentions, intending to prevent his making a proposal for a few days, when she would be to leave to join the company to which she belonged. One evening in a group on the piazza of one of the cottages, the conversation turned on hypnotism, and Sterling, who appeared to be well informed on the subject, told of many wonderful things he had seen in this connection. When Bernice went to her room, she sat at the open window in reverie. She saw Sterling come along the walk, stop under her window, and look up. When she awoke next morning, she was languid, and felt an odd sensation of light-headedness. Meeting a lady friend immediately after breakfast, the latter spoke of seeing Bernice returning to the hotel at 11 o'clock at night. This she indignantly denied, as she was in her room at 9; but on thinking over the matter, she could remember nothing that happened from the time she saw Sterling standing under her window until she awoke in the morning. As she was sitting in her room revolving this matter in her mind, she was summoned to the parlor to receive a caller. This was Sterling. After a brief interview with him, she went to her room, packed her trunk, paid her bill, and departed by train with Sterling. The next morning, she resumed consciousness to find herself and Sterling occupying a suite of rooms at a Chicago hotel. He informed her they had been married the night before. She accused him of having hypnotized her. This Sterling denied, saying that on the evening she saw him from her window she came down of her own accord, to walk with him; that he proposed, was accepted, and the arrangements made for their trip to Chicago and marriage. He explained how he obtained the license, and gave her the name and address of the clergyman who performed the ceremony. After a stormy scene, which ended in Bernice's breaking down in a torrent of hysterical tears, she went to her room to recover. Here she made a plan which was successful. She gave Sterling to understand that, as they were married, she had no choice but to acquiesce, but begged him to treat her merely as a friend, and not as a wife, for a little time, until she became accustomed to regarding him in the light of a husband. This he joyfully agreed to. They went out for a walk, returning at noon to lunch. Bernice put on a gay exterior, and succeeded in convincing Sterling that she accepted the situation. She expressed a wish to go to the theater that evening, and Sterling went to secure seats. Bernice told him her head still felt strangely, and that she would lie down and try to sleep for the remainder of the afternoon. Sterling then said he would call upon an old friend, and return at dinner-time. As soon as he left the hotel, Bernice packed her trunk, paid the bill, and ordering a carriage, was at once driven to a suburban station, whence she took a train for Indianapolis, and thence rejoined the theatrical company. She never saw or heard of Sterling until their encounter on the street at Detroit.

With the above explanation, the remainder of the story will be perfectly clear.

### CHAPTER XII.

OLD TROUBLES RENEWED.

Elinor lost no time in communicating with Mark Ainslie. The story told by Bernice was so extraordinary that she felt the need of counsel from a man of affairs, accustomed to dealing with the world. She penned a brief note to Mark immediately after her interview with Bernice, saying merely that her cousin had communicated to her some facts regarding the man of whom Mark had spoken on the occasion of his last call, which made it desirable that she should have assistance and advice at once; that, as he knew part of the story, she would sooner confide the whole matter to his discretion than to any one else, even her cousin Van; and closed by asking him to come up at as early an hour the following day as possible, if he could find the time.

The missive reached Mark at breakfast the next morning. Not knowing the writing, he broke the seal and at once turned to the signature to ascertain the name of his correspondent. His pulse quickened as he read the words: "Very truly yours, Elinor Atherton."

"Very truly mine, eh! Don't I wish you were, in very fact, my sunny-haired princess!" ejaculated Mark, and then settled himself to a perusal of the contents of the note.

Elinor seeking his aid! Mark was alert on the instant. A glance at his watch told him he had half an hour until the next train started; and finishing his meal hurriedly, he made all necessary preparations and started.

So engrossing were his thoughts of Elinor's blue orbs that he did not note the keen glance of a pair of snaky eyes which marked his leaving the hotel, and whose owner—Charles Sterling—dogged his footsteps all the way to the Grand Central depot.

Sterling had determined to follow Mark in his various journeyings about the city, in the hope of ascertaining the whereabouts of Bernice. He had tried, in Detroit, to get upon the trail, but the early departure of Elinor and Bernice had rendered his attempt abortive, and he had given up the attempt to again obtain news of the latter. When he stumbled upon Mark in the elevated train, hope again revived that he would be able to find her; and he kept both Mark and Smithson under surveillance. The previous day had been devoted to the latter gentleman, and this day he proposed to follow Mark.

There was a little throng at the ticket window, and Sterling was enabled to get near enough to hear the name of the station as Mark asked for his ticket. He purchased one for the same place, and after watching Mark into the train, entered the next car.

Keeping constantly on the alert, he saw Mark alight when his destination was reached. Sterling descended on the opposite side, and was enabled to dog Ainslie's footsteps without being seen, or arousing any curiosity among the few persons about the station.

Mark found Mrs. Van in the parlor, who received him with the greatest cordiality. She had formed a most favorable impression of the young man, and being by nature an inveterate match-maker, she divined instinctively, from the very first, that he took a lover's interest in the stately Elinor. Hence Mrs. Van set herself industriously to work to become well acquainted with him, that she might determine whether to favor his suit, or enter the lists of the opposition.

So far, she was distinctly prepossessed in his favor. His frank and handsome face, his well-knit and manly figure, his deep, pleasant voice, his quiet but unexceptionable attire—in short, everything about his personal appearance, as well as his manners, proclaimed him a gentleman. But this, while counting for much, was not enough to cause Mrs. Annette to throw her influence—which, in this case, was infinitely more—in which in that scale it to be—in favor of the young man.

She had an abiding faith in descent. Who a man's grandfather was, was far more to her than what he himself might be, by natural talent and education. Annette had the true old Knickerbocker ideas on that subject, with the accompanying prejudice against Philadelphians, whom she assumed to be, as a rule, without any pedigree worth speaking of, and generally as having obscure, and therefore unworthy, antecedents. It may be remarked, however, that Philadelphia is just as strenuous as is New York on this matter of descent—only the prejudice there is in favor of Philadelphian "old families," from the Biddles downward.

Elinor had not expected Mark so early, and hence was detained by the need of making a toilet before descending to the parlor. Annette knew this, and hence determined to take advantage of the opportunity to put Ainslie through a personal catechism regarding his antecedents.

As a woman—or a diplomat—always does, she approached the subject in an indirect way. She paid unconscious tribute to the fact that Chicago is the coming metropolis, and theretore center, of the United States, by going there to start for Philadelphia.

"Your friend, Mr. Smithson, is coming soon again, I hope?" was her opening move.

Mark replied courteously that Smithson would doubtless do so in the immediate future, "though his business engagements here keep him rather closely occupied just now," he added.

"He is a Chicago grain man, I believe?"

"Yes. The firm of which he is a member is a very prominent one in that city."

"Pork-packing and grain-dealing seem to be the aristocratic occupations in Chicago—or have I been misled by the newspaper jokes about it?"

Mark smiled good naturedly. "Those occupations are among the leading ones in the business world of Chicago, certainly. The Board of Trade there bears the same relation that the Stock Exchange does here in New York."

"Indeed! But New York is the money center of the United States, so Van says; and hence dealing in money—and stocks and bonds, which are the same thing, I suppose, as they represent money—is a leading occupation; so the Stock Exchange is naturally very important."

"The standing firms of the Board of Trade in Chicago. That city is the great grain and provision market of this country; hence the organization which represents the firms interested in these lines is naturally very important to Chicago."

"I see," responded Mrs. Van. "Then I suppose Mr. Smithson is a fair representative of Chicago society?"

"As to that, I can not say," returned Mark, "as my acquaintance in Chicago is extremely limited. But I suppose we can say that he is a fair representative of Chicago's business world."

"Ah," nodded the little lady. "I presumed Chicago to be so new—so recent—that her leading business people and her leading society people were identical. However, it is no matter. The case is different here—and also in your own city of Philadelphia, is it not?"

"Probably in both cases, in an earlier day, the conditions were, to a large extent, the same you now assume to exist in Chicago; with the addition of those who grew wealthy through the increase in land values consequent upon the growth of each city," returned Mark, wondering languidly what could possibly induce his hostess to enter upon such a discussion.

"Yes, no doubt," assented the voluble little woman. "I am not very well acquainted in Philadelphia, but I presume the case may there be as you state it. In point of fact, I do not know intimately over half a dozen people in your city. Let me see: there is—of course you know the Leverett Saltonstalls, Mr. Ainslie?"

"Oh, yes. I know Mr. Saltonstall very well, and also his wife."

"How pleasant! I also am very well acquainted with them—especially with Mrs. Saltonstall. In fact, I knew her before either of us was married. Were you born in Philadelphia, Mr. Ainslie?"

"No, Mrs. Atherton; I can not claim to be a Philadelphian 'to the manor born.' I was born, and have lived for the greater part of my life, in Milville, which, you recollect, is about twenty miles out—that is, from the Broad street depot," replied Mark, his face shadowing as he recalled the mental troubles of the past year of his stay in Milville.

"Milville? I think I know of the place, though I was never there. Are there—ah—many nice people in Milville, Mr. Ainslie? That is, people of social prominence?"

"Oh yes," responded Mark. It has its set, of course. Being so near Philadelphia, however, the larger place attracts them to some extent. Its superior educational and social advantages for their children is always one great reason why people desert smaller places for the cities."

"Quite so," assented Mrs. Van. "Do you know the Deacons—I mean the Rittenhouse Deacons, of course?"

Mark bowed. "Yes, I know them. A brother of Mr. Deacon's lives at Milville."

"Indeed! Then perhaps you know the Apgar family, who are, I think, relatives?"

In spite of himself, Mark flushed, and he had to exercise his full faculty of self-control to avoid a sudden tremor in his voice as he replied in the affirmative. For the Apgar family were closely connected with the extraordinary misfortune which had darkened his life.

"I met Mrs. Apgar once at Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall's—she called with Mrs. Rittenhouse Deacon, I remember. She does not go much into society there, however, does she?"

"No," responded Mark. "She does not live in the city itself, you know. Her home is in Milville."

"Oh, then, of course, you know her! Why, I am delighted to find we have so many friends in common. Mr. Apgar I never met. What is he?"

"Mrs. Apgar is a widow."

"How thoughtless of me! Of course I knew that. She spoke of her daughter Olga—has she any other children?"

Mark winced. Olga Apgar was the very last person in the world he wished to hear mentioned. He dreaded what might be the next question of this inquisitive little woman as he replied:

"None other. Miss Olga is an only child."

"Ah, indeed! Let me see. I remember—"

What Mrs. Van's retentive memory was about to bring up remained unknown, for at that juncture, to Mark's intense relief, Elinor entered the room. She welcomed him frankly and heartily, apologizing for the delay she had caused him.

"I am rather glad of it, Elinor," said Mrs. Van as she rose to go. "Mr. Ainslie and myself have had a most delightful time finding out how many mutual acquaintances we have in Philadelphia."

"You found out that you both know a great many, I hope!" smiled Elinor.

Oh, yes! It really makes Mr. Ainslie seem like an old friend. Good-bye, Mr. Ainslie. I hope the next time you do us the pleasure of calling we may find even more of them. And the little woman left the two together.

But her zeal in this direction was fated to have an important bearing upon the relations between Mark and Elinor. For she had been thoroughly pleased to find that Mark appeared to be unexceptionable in regard to his social status. "He is really very nice indeed," thought she. "Elinor might easily go further and fare worse. But how about his circumstances? I wonder if he is wealthy? If he is, he certainly will be worth cultivating on Elinor's account. I will write to Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall. She can get her husband to find out for her, of course, all about him." And thereupon she sat down and indited a long letter to that lady—a letter fraught with the gravest consequences to Mark.

There is nothing worse than a meddler, even when the meddling is done from apparently the best of motives.

Meanwhile the two young people were deeply engrossed in Bernice's affairs. Elinor communicated to her the singular story of Bernice, and asked:

"Now, Mr. Ainslie, what can be done?"

This man may be trying to find an opportunity to exert this strange influence—hypnotism, or whatever it may be—over Bernice, in order to take her from us, and make her live with him. What can be done?"

"The first thing is to keep him from finding her here. She could stay closely at home until we have investigated the matter of the supposed marriage, and found out all that we can about this man Sterling. Smithson set him down at once as a gambler, and your cousin's story of his Chicago friend apparently bears out his judgment."

"But suppose he calls and demands to see her?"

"She must refuse

## Recent Literature.

**The Latest Volumes to Reach the Blade Book Table.**

"The Choice of Books" is the title of a most useful as well as readable little book by Charles F. Richardson. He tells what the motive of reading should be; describes the reading habit; shows what books to read and the best time for reading; defines the art of skipping; shows how to read periodicals, and gives hints and suggestions about a world of other things that the book-lover will welcome. It is published by John B. Alden, New York city.

A very delightful book of reminiscences is that entitled "Cigarette Papers for After Dinner Smoking," by Joseph Hatton, author of "By Order of the Czar," etc. Many of the chapters have appeared before in various papers where they proved so popular as to suggest their appearance in their present form. The volume is well illustrated. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the Mayflower Library, published by John A. Taylor & Co., 119 Potter Building, New York city, comes "One Touch of Nature," by Margaret Lee, author of "Divorce," etc. It is a very pretty story with here and there a bit of philosophy that is of use in daily life.

A book entitled "Moses and Christ, or the Plan of the World's Salvation," is published by the author, Rev. John Paton, at Aimont, Mich. The principal part first appeared as a series of articles in the *World's Hope*.

The Price-McGill Co., St. Paul, Minn., issue in their Idle Moment Series, "The Nameless Castle," from the German of Maurice Jokai, the translation being by M. Dassel.

J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, publish in their series of select novels, in pamphlet form, "The New Mistress," by George Manville Fenn, author of "One Maid's Mischief," "The Master of Ceremonies," etc.

William R. Jenkins, 853 Fifth avenue, New York city, publishes in his "Romans Choisis," a novel entitled "Mon Oncle et Mon Curi," by Jean de la Brete, which will be welcomed by lovers of French literature.

### WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A parade, participated in by 24,000 bicyclists, may be a sight at the Exposition. Efforts are being made to bring about that result.

The governor of Dutch Guiana has appointed a commission of thirteen to superintend the exhibit which that colony will make at the Fair.

The Pennsylvania coal operators want to construct a building entirely of anthracite coal at the Exposition, and to have 50,000 tons of best anthracite on exhibition.

The resources and industries of the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, will be shown at an exhibition which opens at Oura Prato on June 15, 1892. The best of the exhibits will be brought to Chicago later.

A bill making a World's Fair appropriation of $50,000 and authorizing municipal and county authorities to make additional appropriations for the same purpose has been introduced in the Virginia legislature.

The Horticultural department of the exposition is planning to have a magnificent rose garden in which will be fully 50,000 plants, besides large groups in special areas. The garden will be of classic design with temples, arbors, archways and trellises.

The Rhode Island World's Fair board contemplates having its Exposition building at Chicago combine the best architectural features of its state capitol at Providence, together with those of the old capitol building formerly occupied at Newport.

A Berlin dispatch states that Emperor William is greatly interested in Germany making a fine exhibit at the Exposition, and that he has personally urged Krupp, the noted gun-maker, and Schichau, manager of the ship-building works at Stettin, to exhibit the latest and best products of their vast industries.

Some Swiss painters, at Geneva, are painting a large panorama of the Bernese alps, with the intention of bringing it to Chicago for the World's Fair. The panorama will measure 51 by 345 feet and cost $30,000. The sketches for the panorama were taken from the summit of the Mannlichen, 6,600 feet high.

Chief Walker Fearn, of the foreign affairs department of the exposition, in a recent report of the director-general, says that interest in the Exposition is already great and is rapidly increasing in nearly every foreign country. Foreign participation as shown by exhibits will be exceedingly complete and gratifying.

New Hampshire, as a delightful place of summer resort, will be demonstrated by a portion of the exhibit made by that state at the Exposition. At least such is the present intention, and during the summer resort men, editors, railroad officials and others have been invited to a conference to decide upon the best plan for accomplishing that end.

A New York advisory committee of artists has been selected, which will pass judgment on the admissibility of American works of art offered at New York as exhibits at the Exposition. This committee embraces Eastman Johnson, R. S. Gifford, W. M. Chase, J. G. A. Ward, Augustus St. Gaudens, J. G. Brown, H. Bolton Jones and F. D Millet, all of the National academy.

The Society for the Promotion of Physical Culture and Correct Dress has applied for 1,000 square feet of floor space in the Woman's building to make an exhibit. The exhibition is by the society "by means of statuary, photographs, pictures, and cases containing costumes. The application says as the aims of the society are educational it would prefer not being classed with firms or charities.

Balsa Brothers, the largest cigar manufacturers in Mexico, will make an extensive exhibit at Chicago. In 1893, and Loring Olmstead, who has charge of one of the largest tobacco plantations in Mexico, which is the property of Baron de Rosenthal of London, and situated in the state of Puebla, will make a very interesting exhibit, illustrating "hacienda" life in Mexico. Mr. Olmstead was formerly an officer in the United States navy, and is a graduate from the Annapolis Naval academy.

Robert Mitchell, secretary of the Polytechnic Institute, is in Chicago perfecting arrangements for 2,500 or 3,000 members of the institution visiting the Exposition. They will be brought over at the rate of 200 a week in parties of 50 in charge of a conductor, and will spend two days in New York, two in Washington, one at Niagara Falls, and six in Chicago. The expense per individual for the round trip will be about $115. Th Polytechnic conducted similar parties to the Paris Exposition.

A British woman's committee has been selected to superintend the representation of the work of English women at the Exposition, and to co-operate with the board of Lady Managers. The committee has for its president Princess Christian, third daughter of Queen Victoria, and includes the Marchioness of Salisbury, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Churchill, Lady Agnes Baren, Lady Brassey, Lady Jeune, Lady Knutsford, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Priestly, Mrs. Forsythe and others.

### Verdi's High Opinion of German Opera.

As General Tournon, of the Italian army, was returning to his garrison at Ravenna, a few weeks ago, he entered into conversation with a dignified old man sitting in the same compartment of the railway car. In the course of the discussion the general expressed his admiration for the Italian school of music, while the stranger, in eloquent terms, upheld the superiority of the German composers. "Come what you will," broke out the soldier, after vain attempts to convince his companion of the correctness of his views, "but one act of Rigoletto is worth more in my opinion and contains more genuine music than the operas and works of the German composers combined." "I thank you for the compliment," came the reply, "which flatters me, as I am Verdi; but despite that I cannot agree with you." The scene which followed this revelation can easily be imagined.

GET RID OF ONE COLD before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious Lung Complaint before you are conscious of danger. Better prudently resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an effective cure for Coughs and Colds, and helpful also for its healing influence on the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes.

### A Bit of Nautical Lore.

Do you know what a "pea-pod" is, in marine parlance? It is a boat much in demand among the Maine lobster fishermen, being alike at both ends and about 14 feet long on top, built of cedar with oak timbers.—[Lewiston Journal.

### Artificial Grindstones.

Science comes to the front in the manufacture of grindstones. The best now made are composed of a mixture of pulvered quartz, powdered flint, powdered emery and rubber. They outwear by many years any natural stone.

**For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.**

## GOOD FINANCIAL POLICY.

**What An Interview Revealed.**

**Why Industrial Stocks are the Safest Investments, and How it is They Can be Secured at Bargains.**

N. Y. Recorder.

I yesterday told you of an interview I had with one of the leading financiers of the day, and the interest he felt in industrial investments rather than in speculative ones. In the interview the gentleman gave me a hint which I have followed up successfully. He told me of a heavy institution, which is upon a very sound basis, where he thought a limited amount of stock could be secured at a great bargain. I was so impressed with the idea that I called upon the president of the company and told him I would like some information. He refused to give it or even be interviewed.

"But it has been asserted that some of your shares can be obtained at less than their market value."

"Who says so?" was the inquiry.

"I have reliable information to that effect," I declared.

"How absurd. No man sells anything at less than its price, unless there is a special reason for doing so."

"Well, is there not in your case?"

The gentleman smiled. "Yes, and no. We might part with some shares to certain persons, but not a dollar's worth to a speculator or financier."

"Why, may I ask?"

"Because they could not benefit us."

"How can others benefit you then?"

"Easily. Suppose you own ten shares. Will you be interested in it? Will you be anxious to have it pay as large a dividend as possible? Will you talk it up among your friends? Will several thousand people doing this help the business? Will they not increase the dividends? Will it not make all the rest of the stock more valuable?"

I saw the force of the argument at once. The gentleman I talked with was Mr. H. H. Warner, President of the Safe Cure company, and after the ice was broken, he talked freely.

"None of our stock is for sale, except to a limited amount, and to certain persons. It is too good. It is paying more than 15 per cent dividends, and the introduction of our baking powder which, as you are aware, is a very profitable business, will doubtless double our profits. I ask no one to buy our stock, although I stand ready to personally deposit collaterals to guarantee a dividend of not less than ten per cent per annum for the next five years."

"You must have great faith in it."

"Faith. Why should I not have? If any of your friends wish to know more about it, let them write me, or call at 50 Broadway, and I will give them all the inside information they desire. I will show them just what we have and what it is doing. But don't have any speculators write me. We have no stock to sell to that class."

The frankness and outspoken manner of Mr. Warner impressed me. I could see that he was a man who dealt openly and meant every word he said. I am also thoroughly convinced that investments in sound industrial companies that are paying steady and large dividends, are better than stocks, bonds, or other fluctuating securities. I am pretty well satisfied, too, that the public is finding this out and profiting by it, and I am glad that it is so.—HAMILTON.

### J. A. E. CONSTANS,

**French Minister of the Interior His Career and Ambition.**

The Interesting Frenchman of the day is Constans, Minister of the Interior, who is believed to aim at the highest honors his country can give him. As preliminary to the next step above where he is now, he is reported to be scheming to supplant M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was born at Toulouse, where he grew up to manhood and whence he fled to escape the consequences to himself of the dishonor he had brought upon a good family. After making a precarious living selling bogus college and medical diplomas he settled down at Barcelona as assistant and later partner with a man engaged in the business of selling the city refuse to farmers in the neighborhood. He is said to have wronged his partner, who died soon after beginning legal proceedings against him. The widow dropped the lawsuit only when Constans had jumped bail and returned to France.

He went to Lyons, then to Paris, a pretty well-to-do man. Entering politics about twelve years ago, as early as 1883 he had developed sufficient power to virtually compel his appointment as Minister to China, from which lucrative post he was transferred to the Governor-Generalship of Cochin China and Tonkin. When he returned to France he was a millionaire. An attempt at official inquiry as to the causes of this enormous

J. A. E. CONSTANS.

financial growth was squelched; whereupon his successor in Cochin China and Tonkin sailed for home with vengeance in his eye. He died before reaching France. Meanwhile Constans had undertaken to kill Boulangism. He was made Minister of the Interior under M. Tirard, and he accomplished the job. Constans received his portfolio of office the second time when the present ministry came into power. His administration of office is marked by great energy and ability, but Constans is never accused of weakness in the direction of being too conscientious.

### BOILING PEOPLE ALIVE.

**Items of Expense Connected with the Old-Time Punishment.**

A deal of talk is being made about a certain governor of a Persian province, who is said to have been boiled alive by order of the shah. It is not so very long since that all the nations of Europe practiced boiling alive, commonly in oil, which was thought to impart a finer brown to the person so unlucky as to be in the caldron.

In England boiling was the legal punishment for prisoners for a long time, beginning in 1531, in the reign of Henry VII. Among those who suffered this discomfort was a man mentioned in the chronicle of the Grey Friars, who was let down into the kettle by a chain until he was done. He, however, was not boiled in oil—only plain. Some of the items of an expense account, relating to the execution of Friar Stone at Canterbury, are interesting in their homely phraseology:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid two men that sat by the fire and boiled him | 1s |
| To three that carried his quarters to the gates and set them up | 1s 6d |
| For a woman that scoured the kettle | 2d |

**Caught in His Own Trap.**

Handsome Young Sheriff (with an order from the court)—I beg pardon, Miss McFall, but I have an attachment for you, which—

Miss McFall (thirty-two, if she's a day)—This is so sudden, Mr. Nippers! But, yes, dear.—[Puck.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

The sailor is an acrobat. Indeed, we're not at fault—
For when the winter turns its back, he turns a summer salt!

**As Noticed on the Street.**

It is strange, but true, that when a man is short of brains he is generally long on collars.

## VOYAGES TO THE MOON

MADE BOTH POSSIBLE AND EASY.

**Novel Expeditions to Start From the Carnegie Music Hall at an Early Date—Instructive and Entertaining.**

What is not possible in these days?
All aboard for a trip to the moon!
Such is the opportunity that will, within a few weeks, be offered to every adventurous New Yorker, says the *Herald*. Such, too, has been the recent development of science that the voyage is now within the possibilities, and it will be performed, too, without serious inconvenience or unnecessary hardship. No new method of transportation or motive force has been discovered, but the problem of reaching the moon has been solved, nevertheless, and in the simplest possible manner. The discovery amounts to nothing short of bringing the huge planet down to the earth.

**No Serious Derangement.**

To judge from the text-books on the subjects of astronomy, naturally geography and physics, the student would naturally believe that the entertainment of the strange visitor would sadly disarrange things. It does not, however, in the slightest. It is merely an inverse case of the mountain and Mohammed.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN FROM THE MOON.

Carnegie Music hall, at Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, is to be the locality where the latter day marvel will transpire. This has been figured to a mathematical nicety by Mr. Morris Reno, president of the Music Hall company, assisted by the eminent scientist, Dr. Wilhelm Meyer, of the Urania Scientific theater, of Berlin, and Mr. Wilhelm Kranz, the artistic director of the same theater.

As a matter of fact, an entertainment is to be given at the Music hall shortly that is a marvel in its way. It is to be by no means a peep show or lantern exhibition, but a stage representation of astronomical phenomena, arranged in strict accordance with scientific accuracy. By the means of lights and shadows and mechanical appliances a perfect stage reproduction of all the effects and conditions that prevail at the time—for instance, of a solar or lunar eclipse, sunrise or sunset, and nearly everything else dealing with the earth, sun and moon—is presented to the audience.

As described by Mr. Reno, the plan is an attempt to popularize science and to explain itself by some of the simple and ordinary hunt to the people at large perplexing phenomena of nature. The experiment was first tried in Berlin two or three years ago and has been a decided success. At the Urania theatre, where it is presented, it has been visited by the leading scientific men of the world, who have all grown enthusiastic at the splendor of the spectacle and the truthfulness of the illustrations. Mr. Reno witnessed it, and, having secured the right of reproduction, has been busily engaged in arranging the stage of the Music hall for the scene. Dr. Meyer and Mr. Kranz have been in the city for several months supervising this work, which is now nearing completion.

**Fully Explained.**

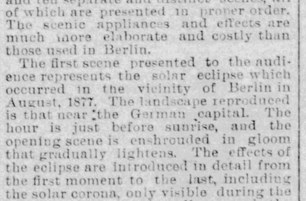
The display will be accompanied by a lecture of explanation. This is simple and exceedingly interesting. The exhibition itself is divided into three acts including bleak deserts and lifeless wildernesses of mountains, lit by a singular light. Blinding light rests upon the mountain walls turned toward the sun, while the valleys are ensh rouded in pitchy darkness, showing that the moon lacks an atmosphere.

The succeeding scene represents a nother landscape of the moon in the vicinity of Cape Laplace. This is succeeded by a lunar landscape as witnessed in the light of the earth. In this the earth is represented by a full disc shining down from the sky. Shortly afterward mountain peaks in the background are lighted up by the sun's rays. It is then made clear that the conditions between the earth and moon are reversed and that when we have a full moon the moon, so to speak, has a new earth, and with our new moon that sphere has a full earth.

A solar eclipse of the moon is next represented. The disc of the earth appears hanging darkened in a starry sky, showing only a narrow crescent near the horizon. The stars rise gradually upon the landscape and finally the sun appears from behind the earth. The final scenes of this most interesting exhibition are represented from the earth, to which the travellers have returned. One of these is a lunar eclipse as observed from the Scottish Highlands. This shows the after glow that follows the setting sun in the high latitudes and altitudes. Following this the moon rises and the eclipse follows.

The concluding scene of all represents a sunset in the Indian ocean from the volcanic island of St. Paul. The instructive entertainment, therefore, follows the sun from its rising to its rest, with all the attendant phenomena.

It is the intention of the directors of the Music hall to keep the exhibition open both summer and winter for a considerable period. It will be given probably about three times a week. Dr. Meyer has six or seven other entertainments and lectures of a similar nature which he has produced in Berlin. All of these will eventually be given in this city. One of them, "The History of the Early World," deals with the science of geology. It is said to be fully as entertaining and instructive as the one already described.



THE MOON'S SHADOW ON THE EARTH.

and ten separate and distinct scenes, all of which are presented in proper order. The scenic appliances and effects are much more elaborate and costly than those used in Berlin.

The first scene presented to the audience represents the solar eclipse which occurred in the vicinity of Berlin in August, 1877. The landscape reproduced is that near the German capital. The hour is just before sunrise, and the opening scene is enshrouded in gloom that gradually lightens. The effects of the eclipse are introduced in detail from the first moment to the last, including the solar corona, only visible during the moment of a total eclipse, and the tongues of flame or protuberances.

The second scene represents the same phenomena, a solar eclipse as seen from a subterrestial point of view. The audience is transported to a point about eight thousand miles distant from the earth in this scene, which pictures a starry sky, profoundly dark. The phenomena of the eclipse, as presented from this point in space is such that any one can understand the ruling conditions.

Scene three represents an eclipse of the moon as seen in space. By this time the voyagers are 121,000 miles from the earth, which appears as a full globe upon which the continents and oceans are yet clearly distinguishable. The moon also is in sight, and upon each the sun's rays fall. In the fourth scene the moon is represented at a distance of but 4,800 miles. A portion of its surface is illuminated so that only the narrow crescent of the new moon is presented, showing the long mountain shadows. This gradually changes until a large surface of the disc is presented, revealing the mountains, craters, valleys and seas of the satellite.

**To the Moon at Last.**

Scene five introduces the second act of the marvellous trip, and represents a lunar landscape a few miles from the surface of the moon in the vicinity of the two ring mountains Aristarchus and Herodotus. The surface is reached a few minutes later, and many novelties are introduced to the traveller, in-

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No other medicine ever placed before the public has won the people's confidence so thoroughly as Hood's Sarsaparilla. From a small beginning this medicine has steadily and rapidly increased in popularity until now it has the largest sale of any preparation of its kind. Its success it has won simply because it is constantly proving that it possesses positive merit, and does accomplish what is claimed for it. This merit is given Hood's Sarsaparilla by the fact that it is prepared by a Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process known only to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by which the full medicinal power of all the ingredients used is retained. Thousands of voluntary witnesses all over the country testify to wonderful benefit derived from it. If you suffer from any disease or affection caused by impure blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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*Strikes at the root*—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That's the reason so many different diseases and disorders yield to it. They all have the same beginning—there's a torpid liver or impure blood. And they all have the same ending—they're *cured*, by this remedy.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; the most obstinate Skin and Scalp Diseases, such as Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema and kindred ailments; the worst forms of Scrofula—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; every blood-taint and disorder, no matter how it came—all are cured by it.

It's the *only* medicine for all such diseases that's so positively certain in its effects that it can be *guaranteed*. If it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, the money is refunded.

Nothing else can be "just as good." It may be better—for the dealer. But *he* isn't the one who needs help. Beware of spurious *imitations* or *dilutions*, offered at less prices.

THE RISING EARTH.

### COLUMBUS.

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the Gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said: "Now must we pray,
For lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave Adm'ral, speak; what shall I say?"
"Why, say, 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

"My men grow mutinous day by day;
My men grow ghastly wan and weak."
The stout mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Adm'ral, say,
If we sail on, sail on, and on?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day,
"'Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!'"

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave Adm'ral; speak and say"—
He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spoke the mate:
"This mad sea shows its teeth to-night.
He curls his lip, he lies in wait,
With lifted teeth, a if to bite!
Brave Adm'ral say but one good word:
What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leapt as a leaping sword:
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then pale and worn, he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! and on!"
—[Joaquin Miller.

### CARDINAL RAMPOLLA,

**Papal Secretary of State and Executive Head of Papal Affairs.**

The Chicago World's Fair commissioners have secured the cordial co-operation of the Pope, who will send exhibits to the exposition of next year and will aid it all he can, among other ways by issuing a pontifical letter in support of it.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

At a meeting of the commissioners and Cardinal Rampolla, preliminary arrangements have been made with regard to the papal exhibit.

The antiquarian, the historian, the churchman, the literary man and the artist are interested deeply in the announcement of the Pope's practical interest in the World's Fair at Chicago.

Rampolla, the Pope's "right hand man," is a Sicilian 58 years old. His attainments are those of the profound theologian and acute diplomatist. In his private life he is the severe ascetic. He has been Papal secretary of state about five years.

**130,000 Hairs on a Single Head.**

The difference between straight and curly hair is very apparent on a microscopical examination. A hair is a hollow tube, and a straight hair is round as a reed, while curly hair is always flattened on both sides and curls toward one of the flat sides, never toward the edge. It is a curious and little known fact that the hair of women is coarser than that of men, as well as thicker on the scalp, says the *National Barber*. In an average head of hair there are about 130,000 individual hairs.

**It's a Great State.**

The entire living population of the globe, 1,400,000,000 people, divided into families of five persons each, could be located in Texas, each family with a house on a half acre lot, and there would still remain 70,000,000 vacant family lots.

**Man is an Iron Mine.**

Statisticians say that an average man of 154 pounds weight has enough iron in his constitution to make a ploughshare and enough phosphorus to make half a million matches.

## Question Bureau.

Rules.—1. Send your real name and address. The name will not be published.

2.—Send only one question at a time, if your request full replies. If more than one, they *must* be on the same general subject, not on different ones.

3.—Do not ask us where you can buy or sell anything, nor ask for addresses of business men or firms. This would be free advertising.

4.—Do not ask whether any business man or firm is reliable.

5.—Send only questions whose replies will be of general interest to our readers. We reserve the right not to answer queries which we consider are not so. Mathematical problems, puzzles, etc., are barred by this rule.

6.—No replies by mail to questions, in any case.

*Russia's Aid to the Union.*

Republican, Plattsmouth, Neb., asks us to "state briefly and succinctly the kind and extent of the aid and comfort afforded or offered by Russia to the United States during the rebellion."

Obviously it would be impossible to give details of the diplomatic understanding between the United States and Russia during the war of the rebellion, but it is enough to say that Russia was friendly, and it was the only country in Europe that was in sympathy with the Union during that critical period. It is also generally conceded but this acknowledged position of Russia prevented France and England from openly taking sides with the rebels, which they desired to do. One instance of Russia's hostility to our European enemies can be briefly stated as follows: At the time of the excitement over the Trent affair, England sent 8,000 soldiers to Canada, to be on hand in case war should be declared against the United States, for which England was ready and anxious. Shortly after, a powerful Russian fleet appeared in our waters, as if to be interested spectators at the disposal of the United States in case of an emergency. Thurlow Weed, who knew of this, says in his memoirs:

"Earl in the rebellion a Russian fleet lay for several months in New York harbor, and other Russian men-of-war at San Francisco. Admiral Farragut invited at the Astor House then, where he was frequently visited by the Russian admiral, between whom an old time friendship subsisted. Seeing the admiral one day after dinner, Admiral Farragut said to his Russian friend, 'Why are you spending the winter here in idleness?' 'I am here,' replied the Russian admiral, 'under sealed orders, to be broken only in contingency that has not yet occurred.' He added that other vessels were upon our coasts with similar orders. During the conversation the Russian admiral admitted that he had received orders to break the seals if we became involved in war with any foreign nation. Strict confidence was then enjoined. When in Washington a few days later, Secretary Seward informed me that he had asked the Russian minister why his government kept those ships of war so long in our harbors, who, while answering, disclaimed any knowledge of the nature of their visit, left us to infer to say that it had no unfriendly purpose.

"Louis Napoleon had invited Russia, as he did Great Britain, to unite with him in chastising the Union for the blockade. The Russian ambassador at London informed his government that Great Britain was preparing for war with America on account of the seizure of the Trent. Upon this one of the fleets were immediately sent across the Atlantic under sealed orders, so that if their services were not needed, the intentions of the emperor would remain as they have to this day, secret. It is certain, however, that when our government and Union were imperiled by a formidable rebellion, we should have found a powerful ally in Russia, had an emergency occurred."

It has been also surprised by knowing ones that the United States assumed obligations for services thus held in reserve by Russia, and the debt was quickly paid by handing over to Russia $7,500,000 for the purchase of what was then regarded the worthless possession of Alaska. A glance at Secretary Seward's diplomatic history of the war will clearly show that Russia was friendly to us from first to last in our war with the insurgents.

*How a Horse Trots.*

"Horseman," Toledo, O., asks "in what order the feet of a horse, while trotting, touch the ground?"

Some time ago Mr. Muybridge, of San Francisco, carried out a number of experiments in a large stock breeding establishment, which enabled him, to obtain instantaneous photographs of each successive movement of a horse's limbs during its different modes of progress—walking, trotting, galloping, etc. The result of this method of investigation was to show that instead of the three pairs of the diagonal feet being synchronous, they were successive, one foot being invariably raised before the other, and the first raised being always the first to reach the ground. Take, for instance, a fast trotting horse with a stride of eighteen feet. If the right fore foot reaches the ground it is followed by the left hind foot; the left fore foot, finishing with the right hind; then follows the right hind, right fore, right hind, left fore. It is not possible to describe the various relative movements of the different feet without going to some length, or using drawings, but the photographs of the horse instanced showes the order of the supporting feet during one stride to be as follows:

1. Right fore foot. 2. Left hind and right fore. 3. Left hind. 4. Without support. 5. Left fore. 6. Right hind and left fore. 7. Right hind. 8. Without support. It is thus seen that four times in the course of a stride the weight of the animal is supported by but one foot, and that is absolutely unsupported. This latter fact was only revealed by the experiments of Mr. Muybridge, as it was before the opinion of the most experienced horsemen that at no time was the foot entirely out of contact with the ground. A very fast trotter, it was shown, will sometimes have all his feet clear of the ground for a distance exceeding one-half the entire stride, but even in the fastest gaits one and heaviest-built were found in every case to be free of the ground twice during the stride. During a trot a horse has never more than two feet on the ground at one time, and these are always a diagonal pair, and never laterals, as is sometimes the case in walking, cantering or galloping.

*Our New Navy.*

A. D. G., Sandusky, O.: The building of the new navy of the United States was begun under President Arthur, the first vessel, Chandler in 1883, when four ships, the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin, were authorized by act of Congress. Of the fifteen steel warships now flying the flag of the United States navy, sixteen only one was both authorized and commissioned under the Cleveland administration. This is the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which in her present condition is regarded as the most formidable of the lot. Several other vessels were authorized during Mr. Cleveland's term of office, but for one reason or another they were not completed and equipped until after the Republican administration came in.

The English designs of the Texas were found to be fatally defective and had to be changed so that the vessel would float. Complaints have also been made of the English guns upon which the Baltimore and Philadelphia were constructed. The most satisfactory vessels of the navy are those which are entirely American. Secretary Whitney was a zealous and efficient cabinet officer, but he was handicapped by the Anglomaniac tendencies of the "Harlem Refugees" of the world. The work of creating the new navy has been done by Republican secretaries and Republican Congressmen, and in accord with the Republican policy of encouraging home industry, though Mr. Whitney was a Democrat, Democrats in both the House and Senate have borne a creditable part.

*Nicknames of Railroads.*

Telegrapher, Bluffton, Ind.: Some of the nicknames of the leading railroads in the country are: "Big Four," the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway; "Nickel Plate," New York, Chicago & St. Louis; "The Soo," Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie; "Big Three," Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis; "Queen & Crescent," Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific; "Monon," Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; "Nypano," New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio; "Maple Leaf," Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City; "Cotton Belt," St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas; "Blue Grass," the Kentucky Central; "The Sunset," Southern Pacific; "The Consolidate," New York, New Haven & Hartford; "Katy," Missouri, Kansas & Texas; "Bahama Line," Atchison, Texas, Topeka & Santa Fe; "Paddy Finnigan's Wife & Children," Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; "The Great Four Track," Central Railroad; "The Big H," Delaware & Hudson; "The B. & A.," Boston & Albany.

*How Exact Time is Found.*

Scholar, Granville, O.: The exact time obtained at the United States observatory at Washington is not ascertained by the observation of the sun, but by that of fixed stars, which are so far off that their position with relation to the earth does not change appreciably, as does that of the sun, so that the exact time that the given star crosses the meridian may be accurately known. The exact process it is, of course, impossible to give here. All the chronometers used in the navy are rested at the Naval Observatory, and a comparison is instituted each chronometer, showing exactly how it runs under different degrees of temperature, from that of an ice box to that of steam heat.

*The Origin of "O. K."*

M. C. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.: The letters "O. K." are used in America to signify "all right." Their origin is in dispute. One story is that old Jacob Astor, of New York, used to be referred to as the solvency or standing of men in business; and if a note of inquiry regarding any one came, to which de desired a satisfactory reply, he would would write "O. K." across the note and return it to the writer—he meaning "all correct." Another story is the following from James Parton: While at Nashville in search of material for a historical work, he found among the records of the court of which Gen. Jackson had been judge, a great many legal documents indorsed "O. K.," which meant "order recorded," but was often scrawlingly written, so that it could be mistaken for O. K. It used to be said of Gen. Jackson, while President, that he would indorse documents "O. K.," meaning "Oil Korrect."

*Origin of Patents.*

"J. B.," Briscoe, N. Y.: Nobody "invented" patents. They arose out of the practice, common for centuries, of a king or government granting monopolies on the sale of different articles, and exacting a heavy annual tax from the persons to whom granted. The earliest recognition of patents in law is an English statute of 1624, though they had been granted long previous to this. No one knows what was the first article patented. See Rule 1. One question at a time. We are too crowded to answer more.

*Imports of Tobacco.*

W. B., Rockdale, Ky.: The total imports of tobacco in all its forms into the United States for the year ending December 31, 1891, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tobacco—leaf | $8,228,6 9 |
| Tobacco—manufactured | 2,884,199 |

The total imports for 1890 were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tobacco—leaf | $11,971,193 |
| Tobacco—manufactured | 3,05,2 7 |

Showing a decrease of $3,675,538 worth of leaf tobacco and of $57,15 worth manufactured tobacco—the result of the new tariff law, and a direct benefit to the tobacco raisers of the United States.

*Law Schools.*

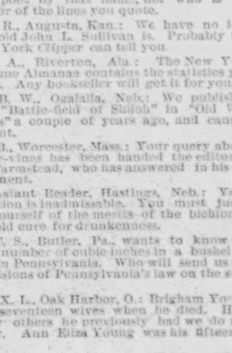
E. M. J., Silver Lake, Ind., says: "What is the best law school in the United States?" First, each law school considers itself the best; second, we do not desire to express opinions on such matters; third, to answer the question by name in one of several law schools, would be a first-class advertisement; and if law schools wish to advertise in THE BLADE, they can do so at regular advertising rates. Read Blade notices, and you will now understand what it means.

*Bibles.*

J. B. E., Reno, Nebr.: The United States does not produce all the hides needed to make the leather we consume. So we import what we need in addition, from the Argentine Republic and other countries. South American hides sell, when imported, at just the same prices as the same quality of American hides. There is no duty on hides; so you can see the beauties of free trade by this example; if, as you say, hides sell at one cent a pound with you.

*The World's Fair.*

P. J. W., Bellevill, Kan.: Regarding any exhibit at the World's Fair, address letters,



DIRECTOR GENERAL DAVIS.

inclosing stamps, to "Hon. George R. Davis, Director General World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois."

Will every one please cut this out and preserve it, so that we need not be asked to repeat it again?

*Ohio's Official Vote, 1891.*

E. L. P., Auburn, Kan.: The official vote of Ohio at the November election, for governor, 1891, was

| | |
|---|---|
| McKinley, Republican | 336,733 |
| Campbell, Democrat | 305,233 |
| Seipe, People's party | 23,472 |
| Ashenhurst, Prohibition | 24,100 |
| Total vote | 799,635 |
| McKinley's plurality over Campbell | 31,511 |

*The Potato Crop.*

N. S., Rockford, Mich.: The estimated total potato crop of the United States for the past two years is as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| 1890 | 125,000,000 |
| 1891 | 255,000,000 |

*Miscellaneous.*

Mrs. B., Starkey, Ore.: We do not know—never heard of the book.

R. J. B., Elsberry, Mo.: Wilkie Collins wrote the "Woman in White."

J. D., Altamont, Ill.: We know nothing of the league to which you refer.

L. H., Meckling, S. D.: Don't emigrate to Honduras. You will be sorry, if you do.

F. M., South Sioux City, Neb.: Quarter dollars and dimes were first coined in 1792.

"Silent at Present:" We know nothing about it. Put the case into the hands of detectives.

G. S. M., Newman, Ill.: Robert T. Lincoln is the only one of Abraham Lincoln's children who is living.

P. O., Cortuna, Ind.: Get some bookseller to obtain a list of books on steam engineering. He can do it.

R. S. F., Coolville, O.: Address some school journal for light on the Grube method of teaching arithmetic.

R. R., East Liverpool, O.: Any bookseller will get you a copy of Whittier's poems containing the one you want.

J. N., Wisner, Neb.: We do not know of any poet by that name, nor who is the author of the lines you quote.

W. R., Augusta, Kan.: We have no idea how old John L. Sullivan is. Probably the New York Clipper can tell you.

W. A., Riverton, Ala.: The New York Tribune Almanac contains the statistics you want. Any bookseller will get it for you.

L. R. W., Grafalla, Neb.: We published the "Battle-field of Shiloh" in "Old War Songs" a couple of years ago, and cannot reprint.

T. B., Worcester, Mass.: Your query about grape-vines has been handed the editor of the Farmstead, who has answered in his department.

Constant Reader, Hastings, Neb.: Your question is inadmissable. You must judge for yourself of the merits of the bichloride of gold cure for drunkenness.

J. C. S., Butler, Pa., wants to know the legal number of cubic inches in a bushel of corn in Pennsylvania. We will send us the provisions of Pennsylvania's law on the subject?

"I. X. L., Oak Harbor, O.: Brigham Young had seventeen wives when he died. How many others he previously had we do not know. Ann Eliza Young was his fifteenth wife.

J. G. C., North Topeka, Kan.: Address "Hon. Beverly Y. Paine, U. S. Vice Consul, Monrovia, Liberia," inclosing return postage in silver coin, and he will probably tell you.

H. A. J. Rockwood, Ill.: We have tried in vain to obtain a list of the average prices of wheat from 1810 down, but can not. If any one can help us to it, we shall be greatly obliged.

Ruth, Richmond, Va.: The word "undertaker," a funeral director, has no different etymology. It means one who undertakes to conduct funerals. Send you name, if you expect answer.

I. R., Dormantown, Pa.: That rather inferior lot of F. F. F. before, "When the ermine of the official robe fell on him, it touched nothing less spotless than himself," was said of Chief Justice Marshall.

J. A. P., Baxwood, Vt.: No states were admitted under Cleveland's administration, when Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming have been admitted under Harrison's.

N. F., Portage, O.: There are over 200 stations of the weather service. Address "Prof. Mark W. Harrington, Chief U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.," inclosing postage, for an official list.

H. S., Cedar

# Talmage's Sermon

## OVER THE SALVATION OF A SOUL

### Dr. Talmage Recommends the Religion of Christ to All as a Comfort and a Great Joy.

This week Dr. Talmage preached at Oskaloosa, Iowa. His text was taken from Luke xv, 7: "Likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance."

A lost sheep! Nothing can be more thoroughly lost. I look through a window of a shepherd's house at night. The candles are lighted. The shepherd has just placed his staff against the mantel. He has taken off his coat, shaken out of it the dust and hung it up. I see by the candlelight that there are neighbors who have come in. The shepherd, fagged out with the long tramp, sits down on a bench, and the wife and children and the neighbors say to him: "Come, now, tell us how you found the poor thing."

"Well," he says, "this morning I went out to the yard to look at the flock. No sooner had I looked over the fence than I saw something was wrong. The fact was they did not count right. Ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine—only ninety-nine. McDonald, you know we had a hundred. And I wondered which one was gone, and I began again, and counted ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine.

Well, I whistled up the dogs, and I started on the fields and across the bridges, and I tracked the moors and I leaped the gullies, but no bleating of the poor thing did I hear. I said to myself: 'The lamb must have fallen into a ditch, or a pack of wolves from the mountains must have torn it to pieces and sucked its life out.' But I could not give it up. You see it was a pet lamb. It was that one with a black spot on the right shoulder, that used to come and lick my hand as I crossed the field, and somehow I could not give it up. So I went on and on and on, until after awhile I heard the dogs bark, and I said: 'What's that?' Then I hastened to the top of the hill and looked down, and there I saw the poor lamb. It had fallen into the ditch, and as I came where it was and bent over the ditch, and stooped down to lift the poor thing out, I wish you could have seen the loving, and imploring, and tender way it looked at me. I lifted it out, and it was all covered with the slush and the mud. It was an awful thing to do, but I lifted it out, and it was so lame and so weak it could not walk alone, so I threw it over my shoulders and I started homeward, and the condition of that lamb you may judge of from the coat I have just hung up. But I tramped on and on until it is safe in the yard, poor thing! Thank God, thank God!"

With such tenderness and rusticity of illustration does Christ represent the soul's going off and the soul's coming back, when he says: "Likewise there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repeneth more than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance." To repent is to feel that you are bad, and to be sorry about it, and to turn over a new leaf, and to pray for forgiveness and help.

Just as soon as a man does that they hear right away of it in heaven. There are no gossips in glory going around to chatter and laugh when a man falls; but there are many souls in glory who are glad to run about and tell it when a man is saved. The news goes very quick from gate to gate, and from north wall to south wall, and from east wall to west wall, and in three minutes every citizen of heaven has heard of it, for "there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

My subject impresses you, I think, with the thought that it is impossible for us to augment the happiness of heaven. People think that souls before the throne are as happy as they can be. I deny it. Look at that mother before the throne of God. When she died she left her son in the world a vagabond. That son repented of his iniquities and came to God. The report of that salvation has reached heaven.

Do you tell me that to-day that mother before the throne of God has not her joy richly augmented? There is many a man in this house to-day who could go out with a torch and kindle a new bonfire of victory on the hills of heaven. If you would this day repent and come to God, the news of your salvation would reach heaven, and then, hark! to the shout of the ransomed.

My subject also impresses me with the idea that heaven and earth are in close sympathy. People talk of heaven as though it were a great way off. They say it is hundreds of thousands of miles before you reach the first star, and then you go hundreds of thousands of miles before you get to the second star, and then it is millions of miles before you reach heaven.

They say heaven is the center of the universe and we are on the rim of the universe. That is not the idea of my text. I think the heart of heaven beats very close to our world. We measure distances by the time taken to traverse those distances. It used to be a long distance to San Francisco. Many weeks and months were passed before you could reach that city. Now it is six or seven days. It used to be six weeks before you could voyage from here to Liverpool. Now you can go that distance in six or seven days.

And so I measure the distance between earth and heaven, and I find it is only a flash. It is one instant here, and another instant there. It is very near to-day. Do you not feel the breath of heaven on your face? Christ says in one place it is but 24 hours' distance, when he says to the penitent thief, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." It is not a day, it is not an hour, it is not a minute, it is not a second. O! how near is heaven to earth.

By oceanic cable you send a message. As it is expensive to send a message, you compress a great deal of meaning in a few words. Sometime in two words you can put vast meaning. And it seems to me that the angels of God who carry news from earth to heaven, need to take up this hour, in regard to your soul, only two words in order to kindle with gladness all the redeemed before the throne, only two words: Father saved," "mother saved," "son saved," "daughter saved." And "there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

My subject also impresses me with the fact that the salvation of the soul is of vast importance. If you should make $200,000 this year, do you suppose that news would be carried to heaven? It would not be of enough importance or significance to be carried heavenward. If at the next presidential election you are made President of the United States, do you suppose that news would be carried to heaven?

Do you suppose that the news of a revolution in France or Spain would be carried to heaven? These things are not of enough importance, but there is one item that is sure to be carried. It is the salvation of a soul, it is your repentance before God. The flying hoofs of God's couriers clash through the gates and the news goes from gate to mansion, and from mansion to temple, and from temple to throne, and "there is joy in heaven" among the angels of God over one sinner forgiven.

It must be of vast importance to be of any moment in heaven, your salvation, in that land where gladnesses are the every-day occurrence, in that land where the common stones of the field are jasper, and emerald, and chrysoprasus, and carbuncle, and sardonyx. And yet, the news of your salvation makes joy before the throne of God.

Having found in my own experience that this religion is a comfort and a joy, I stand here to commend it to you. In the days of my infancy I was carried by Christian parents to the house of God, and consecrated in baptism to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost; but that did not save me. In after time I was taught to kneel at the Christian family altar with father and mother and brothers and sisters, the most of them now in glory; but that did not save me.

In after time I read Doddridge's Rise and Progress, and Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, and all the religious books around my father's household; but that did not save me. But one day the voice of Christ came into my heart saying: "Repent, repent, believe, believe," and I accepted the offer of mercy, and though no doubt there was more joy in heaven over the conversion of other souls because of their far-reaching influence, I verily believe when I gave my heart to God there were some spirits in heaven the gladder for the deed. "There is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

Turn this day to the Lord who bought you. Let this whole audience surrender themselves to Jesus Christ. If for ten, twenty, fifty years you have not prayed, begin now to pray. "O!" you say, "I can't pray." Can you not say, "God be merciful to me, a sinner?" "No," you say, "I can't say that." Then can you not look to the throne of mercy? "No," you say, "I can't look up."

Can you not then give some signal like that which was given by the lad in the hospital? He was sick and suffering and dying, and wanted speedily to go away from all suffering and pain, and he said to his comrades in the hospital, "It is strange to me that Jesus doesn't see me when he goes through here nights and takes others to himself. He goes through here and he doesn't see me. I must be asleep and he doesn't know I want to go.

"Now, I tell you how I'll arrange it. I'll go to sleep with my hand up, and then, when Jesus comes through the hospital by night he will see my hand lifted, and he will know by that I want to go with him." So it was done. For that night Jesus went through the hospital and took the suffering lad, and the next morning the nurse, passing through the wards of the hospital, saw a dead hand lifted, braced on one side against the pillow, and the left hand holding the elbow of the right arm. Jesus had seen the signal and answered it. O! sick soul, wounded soul, dying soul, canst thou not give some signal? Wilt thou not lift one hand in prayer? God grant that this day there may be joy in heaven among the angels of God over your soul forgiven!


**No Other** Sarsaparilla has the merit by which Hood's Sarsaparilla has won such a firm hold upon the confidence of the people.

**No Other** combines the economy and strength which make "100 Doses One Dollar" true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**No Other** possesses the Combination, Proportion, and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

**Hood's Pills** cure Sick Headache.


## A GREAT MAN'S FEET.

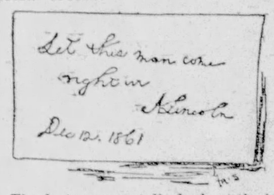
### Diagrams Presented by Abraham Lincoln's Shoemaker.

Numerous relic hunters and curiosity seekers have recently been vainly trying to gain possession of an interesting curiosity connected with Abraham Lincoln. It consists of a big sheet of thick brown paper upon which are traced the outlines of the martyred President's feet. Below this is a card in the handwriting of the "Immortal Abraham."

The rough draft was made by the late Dr. P. Kohler. It was during the exciting period of the late war that Mr. Lincoln sent for Dr. Kohler, who was a pioneer in what is now termed the "common sense" shoe line. The President required shoes to fit his feet and did not feel inclined to mold his feet to fit the shoes.

In order to map out a moccasin for his feet the Indian will place his bare feet upon a piece of raw hide, and with his hunting knife cut out the sole, keeping the contour of the foot. The President's instructions were to pursue the Indian method.

As it was in time of war, and no easy matter to gain an audience with a busy and worried chief executive, Mr. Lincoln sent a card to the doctor, terse and to the point. It read:




The doctor never talked about the interview, but his family gathered from him that it was brief and concise.

The President pulled off his boots, stood upon the sheet of paper and Dr. Kohler outlined his feet. After the diagram was concluded the President "O. K.'d" it with his signature and the date, like this:

The sheet of paper is now in the possession of Dr. Kohler's heirs on Broadway, near Thirteenth street and despite all inducements, some of them extravagantly high, have refused to part with it.

The diagram shows that like most individuals his feet varied, the left being nearly an inch larger than the right, of a different shape and with most pronounced bunions. The left, however, would indicate that the member was deformed, which was not the case.

These literal "footprints in the sands of time" are full of character and of marked individuality.

No doubt if the study of the foot was as fully developed as that of palmistryor phrenology, these outlines would furnish a wonderfully interesting subject.—[N. Y. Press.

### An Electric Stair-Climber.

An ingenious Frenchman has given to the world a new adaptation of the electric motor in the shape of a stair-climber, a sort of elevator that travels up the stairway upon rails fastened to the banisters. The car is a small box, occupying only about twelve inches of the width of the stairs. The car is drawn to the top of the stairs by a small steel cable, guided by rollers and operated by a stationary motor.

### Machinery Belts of Paper.

A large establishment in this country is engaged in making belts of machinery that are said to be superior in some respects to those made of leather. They are found to adhere more closely to the pulleys, and generate no electricity in running. They are best adapted for heavy driving belts, and are found to be much cheaper than leather, besides when once in position running until worn out.


# ECZEMA. 35 YEARS.

Mr. HIRAM THWEATT, of Olean, Pike County, Ala., says that SWIFT'S SPECIFIC cured him of a painful case of Eczema, of which he had suffered for 35 years. He took seven bottles.

S.S.S.

cures by driving out the germs and poison. It is entirely vegetable. Send for book on the Skin and Blood.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.


# The Camp Fire.

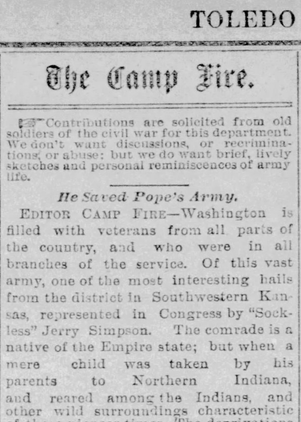
☞Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, or recriminations, or abuse; but we do want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life.

### *He Saved Pope's Army.*

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—Washington is filled with veterans from all parts of the country, and who were in all branches of the service. Of this vast army, one of the most interesting hails from the district in Southwestern Kansas, represented in Congress by "Sockless" Jerry Simpson. The comrade is a native of the Empire state; but when a mere child was taken by his parents to Northern Indiana, and reared among the Indians, and other wild surroundings characteristic of those pioneer times. The deprivations and labors of frontier life, together with the scanty but practical education afforded by the primitive country school, presided over by the Hoosier schoolmaster, proved a training which, though not calculated to introduce the recipient to the ease and polish of fashionable life, qualified him for the responsible duties of a practical life.

When the tocsin of war was sounded, in 1861, one of the first to respond was Thomas O. Harter. Inured to the perils and responsibilities of the position of a railroad engineer, he was disposed to enter that branch of the service which afforded him the greatest amount of change and daring adventure. Accordingly, he became a member of Co. I, 1st Ind. Cav., and in a short time was at the front, where danger and duty were most abundant.

The summer of 1862 was one of great military activity, in both the East and the West. McClellan's failure to capture Richmond during the Peninsular campaign, rendered it necessary that the movement against the rebel army from the direction of Washington should be conducted with great discretion. Pope's right was, at this time, commanded by Major General Franz Sigel, at whose headquarters Harter's company was employed as a bodyguard. Appreciating the gravity of the situation, Sigel determined to secure such information concerning the enemy's position, numbers and plans, as would enable him to move intelligently. Accordingly on July 21, he asked Harter to enter the enemy's lines on a secret service, and report at the earliest possible moment. For this purpose, the general supplied Harter with an unbranded horse, a bridle and saddle. On the following day, as Harter was wending his way along toward the capital of the Con-



SERGEANT THOMAS O. HARTER.

federacy, he was captured near Honeyville by three of Ashby's cavalry. He was carefully searched and relieved at once of $447.50 in gold which he had securely bound about his body in a belt. In addition to this sum he had some five or six five-dollar gold pieces secreted in the bottoms of his pants legs, which the Johnnies did not get. He was finally taken to Richmond and turned over to the tender mercies of Gen. Winder, in charge of the prisoners of the city. When interrogated as to his occupation and standing, he gave his name as William Provost, and represented himself to be a Hoosier railroad engineer, seeking employment in the Southern Confederacy in that capacity. He was subjected to a rigid examination as to the Terre Haute & St. Louis railroad, in whose employ he had been. So satisfactorily did he answer every question propounded to him that he was given the liberty of the city with a pass, the only restriction imposed being that of a daily report in person at Winder's headquarters. After nine days he sought employment on the Virginia Central railroad, and for that purpose was provided with a pass over the road by the War department. The train which took him to Gordonsville, also carried Generals Lee, Longstreet, Jackson, Ewell, Early, the Hills, and other prominent Confederate officers. Lee was commencing his campaign against Pope. His army had concentrated at Gordonsville, and he was going out to lead it in the aggressive campaign just inaugurated. From Gordonsville the army was moved to the south bank of the Rapidan. On the opposite side, at the distance of but a few miles, lay Pope's army, not in the least suspecting the near presence of the enemy.

On Sunday, rations having been issued by Lee for 48 hours' active campaign, his men were assured that their next supplies would be given them within the confines of Washington. On the same day, at Gen. A. P. Hill's headquarters, to which Sergt. Harter was attached, was held a conference of Lee's generals, during which the plan of the campaign were fully discussed. These details were overheard by Sergt. Harter. The plan was to move up the river, force a crossing, and with a heavy column attack Pope's right, under Sigel, and with the main column cross the rapids below, at Raccoon ford, and get between Pope and Washington.

Sergt. Harter now deemed the momentous hour for doing his duty to be at hand. The next morning, taking advantage of a flurry in camp, he stole his way down to the river, and swimming across, was soon ascending the hill on the opposite side. Passing through brush and ravine, he made his way rapidly toward Union headquarters. He was assisted, as soon as he reached the lines of the "boys in blue," and within 35 minutes from the time he left Hill's headquarters, he was landing breathless in the tent of Gen. Reno, where Pope and McDowell were assembled! He delivered his message, and showed them a copy of a Richmond paper he had just secured, all of which convinced Pope and his associates that no time was to be lost. At once orders were issued to have the large field pieces spiked and cut down, and the supply trains burned. A retreat for the Rappahannock was ordered. The retrograde movement began at once; none too soon. A few hours' delay would have found Lee's army in his rear, and Pope would have been destroyed or captured, and Washington would have fallen an easy prey to the Confederate army. What followed is a matter of history. A hasty march of some twenty-five miles placed Pope's army beyond the Rappahannock, and culminated on August 29 and 30, in the bloody second battle of Bull Run. After being foiled on the Rapidan, Lee was compelled to make a long march and come in through the mountain passes upon Pope, all of which created delay. For all of this Sergt. Harter, now a visitor in Washington, was responsible. I have seen letters from Gen. Pope, Gen. McDowell and Gen. Sigel, acknowledging his valuable services in this matter, and confirming the statement contained in this sketch. Sergt. Harter deserves a gold medal and a suitable reward for his valuable services.—J. FRAISE RICHARD.

### *"Chunking up the Embers."*

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—I noticed in a recent issue of THE BLADE, an urgent exhortation from "Bub" to "Chunk 'er up, boys, chunk 'er up," and in response thereto, I have been "skirmishing 'round" a little, being always ready and willing to comply with any reasonable demand. However, as I find "chunks" are getting scarce along my line of march, perhaps, in the absence of a "chunk," a small rail would answer the purpose; and speaking of rails, I mean the top rail of course; for you know, "Bub," our orders were to take the top rail all the time, and if these orders were ever violated I never became aware of it. I have read somewhere, since the war, that the rebel, Gen. Lee, would not allow his soldiers to take one rail off a fence; and as I was one of the "boys" who compelled his surrender at Appomattox, I am bound to believe it, having had, on various and numerous occasions, abundant evidence of the fact. That they obeyed said orders to the letter, I am certain, for they took not only one rail, but the whole fence, and used the corner stones for camp stools! The soldiers of the rebel army of Northern Virginia had all confidence in their old commander, and from the start, almost, entertained the idea that with R. E. Lee at their head, they were invincible—could go anywhere and accomplish anything. I well remember how they used to boast that "Uncle Robert" would take them to Washington yet, but the result of the conflict at Gettysburg, thanks to the unflinching valor and devotion of our gallant "boys in blue," showed them the fallacy of this expectation, and after the failure of Early's attempt in 1864 although they reminded us occasionally that "the darkest hour of the night is that which precedes the dawn," yet it was easy to see that they had relinquished forever all hopes of being able to tread the streets of the National Capital as invaders or conquerers.

But to return to the subject—"rails and chunks." The boys will all agree, doubtless, that these articles were indispensable to the comfort and welfare of the soldier—a kind of a military necessity. There was no available substitute for them, even for culinary purposes, and they quite filled the bill in the cooking of coffee, "sowbelly" and "dead ox," not to mention sundry specimens of poultry and vegetables which, somehow, found their way into our camp, or were loaned to us, sometimes for a consideration, but oftener without, when on the march. Yes, I remember all about it yet, "Bub;" for, like the great Napoleon, I have a good memory. How we used to always take the "top rail," 'cordin' to orders, sah," until, by force of circumstances, the bottom rail became the "top" likewise, and then, not wishing to see anything wasted during our sojourn in Dixie, we took that, too, and used it, as "Bub" very properly expressed it, to "chunk up the embers."

I also recall the fact that, sometimes, when expecting a halt, I have "toted" a rail a long stretch before we finally reached a stopping place, and I was glad to get rid of the extra load—which reminds me that right here is a good place to halt for the present; so, without further delay, I fling my fragment of "fuel" onto the Camp Fire, in the hopes that others will continue the enlivening process, and keep up a steady blaze, imparting warmth and good cheer to all who approach within the circle of its influence.—W. L. GARDNER, Co. K, 110th O. V. I.

### He Was Mistaken.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—In THE BLADE recently appeared a communication from I. D. Morgan, Co. B, 10th Mo. Infty., regarding the Yazoo pass expedition, in which he says I am a little mistaken. He is right, and I stand corrected. It was another little expedition I had in mind at the time of writing. I was glad to hear from him, as I am, from all comrades that stood shoulder to shoulder in the dark days of the rebellion. The name of the gunboat spoken of was the Chorondoletti. We were on the White Rose, and when we started back to the Mississippi river, our boat struck a tree with her prow, and the collision knocked several of us down. I have forgotten many things that occurred then. I served over four years, and was in active service most all the time. There was always so much going on that one would have to write down all one's travels and adventures if they expected to tell a correct story at this late date. One thing I appreciate; and that is the absence now of so much contention, as there was a short time ago. Come again, comrades, and tell more about Yazoo, Vicksburg, Corinth, Chattanooga, and Sherman's march to the sea.—ELIAS F. CHAPMAN, Co. B, 10th Iowa, V. V. I.

### *"Not Without Arms."*

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—O. P. Myrick, of the 61st Ills., wants to know whether it was the 8th or 16th Iowa Regt. that went into the fight at Shiloh without arms. Both regiments were engaged, but not without arms. The 8th suffered heavily. The company I belonged to lost 56 men, killed and wounded. The captain and first lieutenant were disabled, and the second lieutenant shot through the arm. —J. R., 8th Iowa Vols.

### Wanted Information.

☞Requests of this sort will be inserted in the department at the rate of 5 cents for three lines one insertion. It is impossible to insert them free.

WANTED—Any comrade of David McIntosh, 6th Ohio Cavalry, who can, to give any information of him, whether dead or alive. Address JAMES RAYMEN, Toledo, Ohio.


**AS A NERVE TONIC**

**Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

DR. S. L. WILLIAMS, Clarence, Iowa, says: "I have used it to grand effect in a case of neuralgic fever, and in uterine difficulties. Also, in cases where a general tonic was needed. For a nerve tonic I think it is the best I have ever used, and can recommend it most confidently."


### A Queer Adventure.

A lady who has been traveling abroad relates an adventure which befell her in Italy in a railway train. Her husband put her into a compartment alone and went to attend to the luggage. After he had gone a villainous-looking fellow got in, and presently the train started off, the husband not appearing. The lady was naturally a good deal disturbed, and the way in which the stranger looked at her did not tend to diminish her agitation. Suddenly, still with his eyes fixed upon her, the man took from his pocket a large clasp knife and opened it. Then he rose and deliberately cut from the window blinds their cords, and began to knot them together. The lady was terrified almost to death. She expected to be strangled on the spot and began appealing to the stranger to spare her. He only laughed brutally, answering her in Italian, of which she did not understand a word. Then he pulled off the coat and waistcoat and, just as the terrified woman was almost prepared to fling herself out of the compartment of the swiftly moving train, he knotted the cords so as to piece out a broken suspender, put on his coat and waistcoat and sat down in a corner, where he went quickly to sleep. The husband, who had by mistake got into a wrong compartment just as the train was starting and who had joined his wife at the next station, found her on the verge of hysterics from the effects of the fright she had undergone.

### Corn Meal Cleans Woolens.

To clean woolen dresses, take corn meal and water, and boil it the same as for mush; put the dress with enough water and the mush to boil it in; rinse in clear water and hang it up to dry without wringing; to keep it from being wrinkled, iron it on the wrong side before it is quite dry.

### Don't Smoke Your Meat.

In broiling meat over coals never allow them to smoke the least. After the coals have burned down somewhat, throw on a handful of salt to deaden the blue flame that arises. If the dripping from your meat takes fire, remove from the stove to cool for a few moments. Don't try to blow it out, as there is danger of burning the face.


**SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.**

This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE, is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease, Consumption, DON'T FAIL to use it. 25c., 50c. and $1.

**PENSIONS**

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioners of Pensions, Washington, D.C

**HAVE YOU GOT PILES** ITCHING PILES known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and BLIND, BLEEDING or PROTRUDING PILES YIELD AT ONCE TO DR. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa.


# The Sunday School.

### The Downfall of Judah.

LESSON X., SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1892.

Golden Text—Behold, your house is left unto you desolate.—Matt. 23:38.

LESSON TEXT.

(Jer. 39:1-10.)

1. In the ninth year of Zedekiah, king of Judah, in the tenth month, came Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon and all his army against Jerusalem, and they besieged it.

2. And in the eleventh year of Zedekiah, in the fourth month, the ninth day of the month, the city was broken up.

3. And all the princes of the king of Babylon came in, and sat in the middle gate, even Nergalsharezer, Samgarnebo, Sarsechim, Rabsaris, Nergalsharezer, Rabmag, with all the residue of the princes of the king of Babylon.

4. And it came to pass that when Zedekiah, the king of Judah, saw them, and all the men of war, then they fled, and went forth out of the city by night, by the way of the king's garden, by the gate betwixt the two walls: and he went out the way of the plain.

5. But the Chaldeans' army pursued after them, and overtook Zedekiah in the plains of Jericho; and when they had taken him, they brought him up to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, to Riblah in the land of Hamath, where he gave judgment upon him.

6. Then the king of Babylon slew the sons of Zedekiah in Riblah before his eyes: also the king of Babylon slew all the nobles of Judah.

7. Moreover he put out Zedekiah's eyes, and bound him with chains, to carry him to Babylon.

8. And the Chaldeans burned the king's house, and the houses of the people, with fire, and brake down the walls of Jerusalem.

9. Then Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard carried away captive into Babylon the remnant of the people that remained in the city, and those that fell away, that fell to him, with the rest of the people that remained.

10. But Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard left of the poor of the people, which had nothing, in the land of Judah, and gave them vineyards and fields at the same time.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

In the ninth year of Zedekiah, king of Judah, in the tenth month, came Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon, and all his army against Jerusalem, and besieged it (v. 1). The strongest and the most sacred city in the world is not safe against enemies, unless it is divinely protected. "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." So long as the ruler of God's favored people trusted the Lord for protection, the city was proof against the sieges of the greatest world powers; but when the ruler trusted to an arm of flesh, the stay of the city was gone. There is no safety apart from God. There is no peril to him who is in God's keeping.

A breach was made in the city (v. 2). When a breach is made in the defenses of a city or of a character, the end is not far off. Unless the walls of protection are complete, there is no safety within. Even though a large portion of the encircling defenses still stand firm, if a single breach has been made, the way for an overwhelming enemy's entrance is open. He who has a character to protect must guard against the first breach of its defenses; for that breach, however slight, is a token of fatal disaster.

All the princes of the king of Babylon came in, and sat in the middle gate (v. 3). It is just said that all the princes of the king of Babylon were prompt for service in the siege and assault of Jerusalem; but it is said that they all were prompt to have a share in the victory when the fight was over. Those Babylonian princes were not so very different from our sort of people—were they? A share in the victory is more tempting to the average man than a share in the battle for victory. But unless a man has a share in the preliminary struggle, he is not really entitled to a share in the triumphs won by that struggle; nor can victory be so much to him without a right to its sharing.

When Zedekiah the king of Judah and all the men of war saw them, then they fled (v. 4). There comes a time in some of earth's contests when it no longer shows bravery to stand out against the enemy. If the former stronghold has been broken into, it were foolhardiness, rather than courage, to stay in it, while a way of escape is open. He who would be truly courageous, must stand as for God in the place of God's appointment. To continue in resistance to the mere consequence of wrong-doing, when the time of foretold overthrow has arrived, were blind obstinacy rather than intelligent bravery.

Then Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard carried away captive into Babylon the residue of the people that remained in the city, the deserters also, that fell away to him (v. 9). A deserter is not likely to fare any better than a man who remains true to the cause he believes to be the right one. He gains no respect from those to whom he deserts, and he certainly retains no respect from those whom he has deserted. Moreover, he must be a poor sort of man to retain any self-respect. It was a motley lot of prisoners that was taken from Jerusalem to Babylon, and most pitiable of all were the deserters from the Jewish standard, who had no friends on either side. If a side is worth fighting for, it is worth sticking to to the last.

But Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard left of the poor of the people, which had nothing, in the land of Judah, and gave them vineyards and fields (v. 10). There are some advantages in being poor, as well as some in being rich, some advantages in being so unnoteworthy as to escape the envy or the cupidity of the evil eyed. The homes of the very poor need no such bolts and bars as do the homes of the wealthy. He who has no accumulation of treasures is free from the anxiety of watching and guarding against the spoiler. Added riches bring added burdens and added dangers. Now, as in the days of Zedekiah and Nebuchadrezzar, those who fill the soil, and who live from hand to mouth, have a comparative stability of life and of station, beyond the ever-changing vicissitudes of those who take large risks in their larger doings. And now, as then, the vine-dressers and the husbandmen are the abiding population of the country, on which the very existence of the natio al life is dependent.—[H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

### The Beaver and His Dam.

"I may be a fool," said the beaver,
As he chewed off a tree to secure
A place for his river obstruction,
"But I'm not a dam fool," I'm sure.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### GEN. GREEN B. RAUM,

#### Commissioner of Pensions—The Coming Investigation.

The administration of the Pension Bureau is at present the subject of investigation by a special committee of the House of Representatives. As the bureau distributes about $150,000,000 annually in pensions, its methods are a subject of vast concern to the American public. That an investigation is ordered does not necessarily accuse the commissioner of unwise, much less of corrupt methods of administration.

Green B. Raum was born in Illinois in 1829. He was admitted to the bar in

GEN. RAUM.

1853, and removed to Kansas in 1856. The next year he returned to his native state. He was a Democrat until 1861. Raum fought in the Union army, and rose from the rank of major to that of brigadier-general. In 1866 he was nominated to Congress, in which he served one term. From 1876 to 1883 he was commissioner of Internal Revenue. He then settled at Washington as a lawyer, and practiced until his appointment by President Harrison to his present office.


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### GENEROUS DUVAL.

#### The Paris Restaurant Keeper Hires an

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1892.

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THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AND THE BLADE.

The Weekly BLADE will be a very important political paper during the coming Presidential campaign. It will be the great champion of Republicanism, and educator of the people in protection, reciprocity and honest money, in the political battle in which our American industries are threatened and the stability and value of our currency attacked. We propose to make the editorial page of THE BLADE a ready arsenal of facts and arguments, that Republicans may have them at hand to answer Democratic claims, and to strengthen their own confidence in the party which they know to be the safeguard of the nation. In order to give it the circulation its merits demand we

Propose to Make a Price

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Clubs and Campaign Committees

who may decide to give THE BLADE a wide circulation during the campaign. We will send these special terms, on request, to any committeeman or officer of any Republican club. About May 1 we shall have ready campaign terms for six months' subscribers to the Weekly BLADE. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."


## HELPING BRITISH TWINE-MAKERS.

The Democratic steering committee in the House has agreed to follow up the Springer "free wool" bill with a bill to put binding twine on the free list. That this is the direct interest of British manufacturers is amply proved by the following, from the Belfast, Ireland, *Northern Whig*, of February 1, which describes a visit made by "the Marquis of Londonderry (late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), Sir WEST RIDGWAY, (Under Secretary for Ireland), and several other influential gentlemen, all of whom were desirous of specially inspecting these flourishing works" of the Belfast Ropework Co. (limited.) The *Whig* says:

The unprecedented progress made by this company during the past ten years has now made it one of the most interesting and important industries in the North, and the managing director had the pleasure of showing the distinguished party over the works and explaining the processes of manufacture.

We understand that, in consequence of the great demand now upon the company for orders from the United States, further extensions are in contemplation, and the directors have at the moment before them estimates for the erection of a mill for the special purpose of supplying binder twine suitable to the United States requirements, *the recent reduction of import duty upon same into the United States having now enabled British manufacturers to compete successfully with United States makers.*

We have pleasure in noting the success attending this successful enterprise and the interest it claims, particularly as the present extensions are sure to be a further benefit to the neighborhood by giving employment to many additional hundreds of hands.

We have no doubt the Belfast company will be highly delighted at hearing that the Democratic majority in the House has determined to favor their Belfast industry still more by taking off all the duty. The new tariff law, it seems, from the *Whig* article, reduced the duty so low as to allow them to compete with our own manufacturers. Hence there is no way in which the American manufacturers can raise the price without throwing the trade entirely to the Irish makers. What is the use, then, of putting twine on the free list?

## FEBRUARY 22.

Somehow that date has been coming down with the nation, standing out from the calendar with almost as great eminence as July 4. In fact for years these two dates were the only ones which history and the times marked as worthy of being especially celebrated. Developments since have increased the number, but these two still remain perpetual reminders of the fire which burned the United States loose from Great Britain.

It would be foolish, perhaps to say that had not the event which this day is celebrated taken place, July 4 would would have been no more to us than July 6, but the birth in that Virginia home 160 years ago had much to do with the Declaration of Independence. Perhaps we have cast WASHINGTON in too heroic a mold; perhaps he has been overestimated and too nearly canonized—but it is a hopeful sign.

Republics are not always ungrateful. They ought not to be. Hero worship is necessary if we have heroes. WASHINGTON, in his way, was the devoted friend of Liberty and Freedom in government. His birthday was portentous of coming greatness. His life might be followed without detriment to our modern youth. May the time never come when he or his birthday shall be forgotten!

## AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

There has been a gathering of the canned goods packers of the country in Chicago, at which delegates were present from all parts of the United States. All were interested in the development of the tin plate industry. One of the most remarkable statement was made by Mr. E. STANFORD, manager of the American Tin Plate company, at Elwood, Indiana. Mr. STANFORD said:

I may state that until recently I was one of the tin plate monopoly of South Wales, where I spent about twenty years in that particular trade. I came to the country four months ago with a view of ranking with the pioneers of the American tin plate industry. The more I see and the more I learn of the country the more I like it, and also the more I am convinced that America is going to manufacture her own tin plates, and at a very near future, and at a lower cost than they have ever been made.

It is not probable that Mr. STANFORD's statement will be contradicted, even by those Democrats who, last year, persistently declared that tin plate could not and would not be manufactured here. The fact is that henceforth the manufacture of tin plate will be recognized as an important industry in this country, thanks to the wisdom of the Republican party.

THE Chicago *Post* does not, apparently, take much stock in the gabble about the woes of the laboring classes. It says:

Those who are under the impression that the laboring people of Chicago are oppressed should have attended the "wageworkers'" concert of the Apollo clubat the Auditorium the other night. Many of the "wageworkers" in attendance wore sealskins and diamonds.

## A PROHIBITIONIST'S LETTER DISCUSSED.

We are in receipt of a letter from a subscriber in Genesee county, New York, desiring a discussion of the THE BLADE'S attitude toward prohibition. We reproduce the main part of the letter:

From my own standpoint [that of a third party man] your method of "Pulverizing the Rum Power" never has looked clear to me. My first reason is, every ballot cast, if cast intelligently, does or should represent a principle, either good or bad. Now, my observation is, you may pick a hundred voters out of Genesee county at random, and ninety out of the hundred will acknowledge the principle of prohibition is right, but will add: "How are you going to get it?" My reply is, by being honest to your convictions and casting your ballot for it. My second and last reason is, that the whole political machinery in both the old parties is alike, dominated and controlled by the rum power, and every ballot cast in the interest of either is cast either directly or indirectly to perpetuate the evil. Now, if through your columns, you can remove this monstrous stumbling-block, and give us prohibition straight, I for one am open to conviction. Respectfully, C. R. PHILLIPS.

The illustration our friend gives of the attitude (in his opinion) of the voters of Genesee county is as good a one as we need of the futility of the effort to reach Prohibition by a separate polititical party. There is no use attempting to build up a party on one issue, and either ignoring or "straddling" the paramount political issues of the day. The "90 out of every 100" voters of whom our friend speaks agree that Prohibition would be a good thing; but they show by their acts—which are far stronger than words—that they propose to vote with one of the parties where their ballots will be effective upon the tariff question, and the free silver question, and any other question that is a live issue.

Now, of the men who believe in Prohibition, some believe also in protection; some believe in free trade; some believe in the free silver fallacy; some are for honest money, and some go in for unlimited greenbacks, on the Farmers' Alliance plan. These questions are the issues on which the political fight this year hinges. Can the political Prohibition party take any stand on these questions? Of course not. If it took protective ground, the free trade Prohibitionists would not vote its ticket; and so on. Now, this truth is self-evident: that the great majority of the American people will not desert their present political affiliations for any cause whatever. The political Prohibition party has been in the field since 1872. Since 1884—eight years ago—it has not grown, but rather decreased. That is to say, its growth has not kept pace with the increase of the voting population.

The error was, in ever attempting to reach a moral issue through a separate political party. The moral and religious class, of English descent, whether Republicans or Democrats, favor Prohibition. The greater portion of our adopted citizens from Germany, France, Poland, Russia and Italy are bitterly opposed to it. The thing to do was, not to attempt to create a new party, but to build up sentiment among men of all parties favorable to Prohibition. This was not done. It must be done, if we would succeed. We must go back to the educational work, and drop utterly the political agitation.

Our friend may be sure that, in the present state of things, a general prohibitory law in the state of New York, or a prohibitory amendment to that state's constitution, would be simply a dead letter. Prohibition could no more be enforced in New York city or in Brooklyn than the law against profane swearing could be enforced so as to stop profanity. Nor could it be enforced in Albany, or Buffalo, or any other city in the state. Nor could a prohibitory amendment carry in that state, if submitted to a vote of the people. Why then, waste effort on a political movement which is a failure? Why not turn the work into the channel of popular education against the evils of Rum?

Again, we wish to remind our friend that a man owes it to himself, to his fellow citizens, and to his country, to be true to principle on any public question. He must be true to his convictions on the tariff and on the silver question this year, for these are the issues that must be decided by the Presidential and Congressional elections this fall. Prohibition is not an issue in that election. Can our correspondent counsel his fellow-voters to ignore their duty of voting as they honestly believe, on the questions that are issues in the pending contest, to throw their votes for a proposition that is not an issue to be decided at this fall's elections?

One more point in our friend's letter. He says, "the whole political machinery in both the old parties is alike dominated and controlled by the Rum Power." This is a sentiment often heard from political Prohibitionists, but it is a fallacy, for all that. Those who assert it fail to realize that all human laws are compromises with abstract principle, so far as they deal with people's morals, passions and appetites. For instance, the moral law of personal purity as laid down by CHRIST, and expounded from our pulpits, goes far beyond the requirements of the law in any state. The latter deals only with the grossest forms of offenses. These laws were passed by Democratic or Republican legislatures. Are we, then, justified in asserting that the "two old parties" are "dominated and controlled" by men wedded to personal impurity? There is not a city or town of any size in the country that does not contain houses of ill-fame; does this justify the wild assertion that the social evil dominates the political party which may be in power in that city or town?

THE BLADE'S position as to Prohibition is just this: That Prohibition by a separate party is impracticable; that the thing to do is to educate the masses up until in every city, every county and every state, there is a majority in favor of it. Then there will be no difficulty in nominating and electing Republicans or Democrats to the legislature who will vote for it. Meanwhile, as this educational work progresses, let us support any and all measures that hinder, injure or cripple the traffic. A mad dog can do less damage chained than if he was loose; let us chain him, and shorten the chain, if possible, until we can deal him his death blow. This is THE BLADE'S plan whereby to

*Pulverize the Rum Power.*

MR. HARTER has appealed to the Grand Army posts all over the country to exert their influence against the free silver bill, on the ground that it will cut down the pensions of every veteran enjoying one. This is most true. The passage of the BLAND bill would cause the silver dollar to become the standard of values, instead of the gold dollar, as at present. Every dollar then would have only 70 per cent of the purchasing power of a dollar at the present time. Are the old pensioners each ready to sacrifice three-tenths of the meagre pittance he now receives?

THE actual cost of production, at the mines, of the amount of silver bullion in a standard dollar is 40 cents. It is worth 70 or 71 cents in the world's markets. Isn't 30 cents profit enough, without trying to make it 30 cents greater, which is the purpose of the Bland bill?

## THE SILVER DANGER.

The free silver bill is to be pushed in Congress with all the energy the managers of the scheme can give it. It will, without doubt, pass the House, and it may get through the Senate, but it will not become a law. President HARRISON will veto it, and there is not a two-thirds majority in the Senate to pass it over his veto.

The long report of the House committee on Coinage, favoring the passage of the bill, rehearses the old and well-known theories of the free silver men. The only thing new in it is the remarkable statement as to what the committee supposes will be the result of the enactment of the bill into a law. Here it is:

There could be no hoarding of gold. The stocks of coined silver that would add to the world's money would in the nature of things cheapen gold and render it less burdensome to meet gold contracts than now. To take six hundred millions of gold out of our circulation immediately, and before the vacuum could be supplied by free coinage, would necessarily lower prices to such an extent that gold would buy more of commodities than now, consequently gold investments here would be more remunerative than now. This fact alone would at once cause gold to be imported instead of exported; it would cause gold to be invested instead of hoarded. Gold can not be hoarded or exported at a profit till some other form of money can take its place in our circulation.

This is a tissue of the wildest absurdities. Every statement in it has been contradicted by the experience of the world, time and again. The statement that "there could be no hoarding of gold" is disputed at the start by the cold, stubborn fact that some members of the New York Stock Exchange have petitioned the Governing Boards to put gold on the list, so that it may be bought and sold. This request was preferred because there is a growing tendency of conditions looking to the shipment of gold to Europe, and because there is a growing distrust in business circles because of the efforts of the silver men to compel, by law, 70 cents' worth of silver to be taken as the equivalent of a gold dollar.

Let us use a homely illustration. Wheat is now worth in this market about 96 cents. Corn is worth about 40 cents. Suppose a law should be passed that any man, having contracted to deliver wheat at a future time, might deliver a bushel and a half of corn for each bushel of wheat, if he so desired. The corn would be worth 60 cents. How many men, think you, would deliver 90 cents' worth of wheat when they could fulfill the contract by delivering 60 cents worth of corn?

Yet that is exactly a parallel case with what the Bland silver bill proposes. It would compel a man to receive 70 cents' worth of silver as the equivalent of a dollar's worth of gold. At the present time, all rates of wages, all prices, are adjusted to the gold dollar. A workingman receiving $2 a day now, after the passage of that bill, will be compelled to receive $1.40 worth of silver as its equivalent.

"But," say the silver men, "the passage of that act will bring silver up to $1.29 per ounce, at which rate the silver dollar will contain a dollar's worth of silver." In the instance we gave, would corn go up from 40 cents a bushel to 64 cents? Any sensible man knows it would not. There is too much corn in existence. And the same thing is true as regards silver.

The effect would be that gold would become an article of merchandise, and the circulation of the country would thus be reduced by the *six hundred millions* of good currency in the United States. Then all values would be measured in a silver dollar of 70 cents in purchasing value.

In light of this statement of cold facts—whose truth, we repeat, has been demonstrated in the world's history time and again—all the remainder of the above extract is plainly seen to be a tissue of theories, exactly opposite to the truth. Gold would not become "cheaper." It would sell in this country at about 130, and the price abroad would not be altered—that is, the absolute value of the metal.

Gold would buy no more than it does now. It would be exported instead of imported; for the countries of Europe are refusing, and have refused for years, to enter into any consideration of remonetizing silver because they hope that we will adopt free coinage, and they thus get the bulk of the gold we have. All through the war, our gold went in a steady stream to Europe, and the same conditions would again produce the same result.

## THE BLADE TEA SETS.

Those who have obtained the Blade China tea sets as premiums are fully satisfied with them, as can be seen by the following letters:

BOBARD, PA., Feb. 13.—PUBLISHERS BLADE: —We received the tea set on February 1, and were well pleased with them. I think I never saw a nicer set. They came through safe, and there was none broken. My neighbors think I am well paid for my trouble. I just received them in time for a birthday present. MRS. MARY A. MCMURRY.

DOWS, IOWA, Feb. 20.—PUBLISHERS BLADE: —Many thanks for the tea set. I received it all right. There was not one broken. It is ever so much nicer than I expected. Yours truly. MRS. JAMES VAUX.

IT is supremely silly for any friend of Secretary BLAINE to insist on forcing his name upon the Minneapolis convention. Mr. BLAINE meant what he said in his letter. He is not the kind of man to attach a string to a declination. Nor would the placing of Mr. BLAINE before that convention have any effect. The masses of the Republican party all over the country have accepted Mr. BLAINE'S declination as final and conclusive. They are not willing to insult him by assuming that he was not sincere, nor to embarrass him by forcing him into a canvass.

THE committee on Manufactures of the national House of Representatives has appointed a sub-committee to investigate the "sweating" system. There seems to be a perfect craze in legislative bodies just now to "investigate," but the committees spend a great amount of money and accomplish very little for the public good. There is no need of an investigation of the "sweating" system; its existence is an admitted fact. But what is the remedy? Ah, there's the rub! It is the old problem of a surplus of only moderately intelligent labor, unable to take up other occupation for lack of capacity, and which toils on in dumb misery at the starvation wages which the competition of its own numbers has brought. He will be a statesman indeed who will solve this problem.

UNDER the new census, Missouri will have fifteen instead of fourteen Congressmen. The legislature of that state is now holding an extra session, and it is proposed to so gerrymander the state that the Republicans will have the new member, while the Democrats will take a mortgage on the other fourteen. Missouri must have a DAVID BURGLAR HILL.

LAST December there was a decrease of 42,000,000 pounds of imported tin, compared with the imports of December, 1890. This decrease was due to the manufacture of American tin, which Democrats said could not be made in this country.

THE Louisiana lottery is going to smash instead of to Mexico.

## A CIVIL PENSION LIST.

The project has been mooted, at various times, of establishing a civil pension list—that is, of giving pensions to clerks in the departments at Washington, and elsewhere in the federal service, after they have served a given number of years and reached a certain age. The scheme seems to have grown—at least among men who have no higher aspiration than to be mere clerks all their lives; and Representative ALDERSON, of West Virginia, "by request," has introduced a bill, which, if enacted into law, would create a permanent civil pension list.

This measure provides that after July 1, 1892, the disbursing clerks of the executive departments at Washington shall be authorized and directed to withhold from the salaries of all employes in the departments in the classified service under the classification made by the President, and whose salaries are fixed by law, and from the salaries of all employes who may be retired as provided in this bill, 10 per cent of their monthly pay, and deposit the same monthly in the treasury of the United States, to constitute a clerk's deposit fund.

The bill also provides that when an employe in the classified service who has contributed an amount equal to two per cent of his salary for five years, and shall have served honorably in the civil service of the United States for thirty years, and shall have become physically or mentally disqualified for the performance of his duties, he shall be placed on the retired list, provided that service in the army or navy shall be counted in the period of thirty years' service. All clerks placed on the retired list are to be paid from this deposit fund, in monthly payments, a sum equal to 75 per cent of the salary received at the date of retirement, with the maximum amount at $100 a month.

The scheme is part of the plan to create a permanent office holding class, who shall hold their positions, until they are too old for service, and then that they shall be pensioned. Of course the plea will be made that the plan is to create a sinking fund, made up of the 10 per cent of the salaries of the clerks, and that the pensions are to be paid out of this. It takes but little consideration, however, to show that the sum will be insufficient. The bill provides for 30 years' service. In 30 years, the 10 per cent held back of each salary would give but three years full salary, or four years at the rate proposed—75 per cent of the full salary. That the average duration of life of those pensioned would be over four years needs no demonstration. Hence the government would, of course, be expected to make up the deficit, however great it might be.

The reasons for pensioning those who served in the army or navy do not hold good with regard to the civil servants of the governments. Nor is it a popular idea with the American people to create an office-holding class. Rotation in elective offices is the rule, and it should be applied to the appointive offices as well. THE BLADE, some three years ago, discussing civil service reform, suggested that no clerk in a federal position should be allowed to serve over four years, and that he should be debarred from holding any other federal appointive office for four years after his term expired. This would secure rotation in office and cut off the nuisance of men who, having held a petty position once, seem to think that they should be, for the rest of their lives, kept in official station. Let the offices go round, and let us have neither an official caste nor a civil pension list.

## DEMAGOGY CONCERNING SILVER.

Can any one wonder that the Democratic theory that the people are fools, and can be gulled easier than they can be educated, is still practiced, after reading the following from the editorial columns of the Chicago *Times* of February 17?

Silver bullion on Wall street is quoted at 90¾. The moneymetallist says this means that a silver dollar is worth only 70 cents. The silver dollar is the unit of American value, and therefore it means that a gold dollar is worth $1.40.

The lies in this are, first, that "the silver dollar is the unit of American value." It is not; the gold dollar is the unit. The coinage law of 1873 made the gold dollar the unit, and it has remained so ever since. The silver law of 1878 authorized the coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and made it a full legal tender; but it did not change the law of 1873 regarding the gold dollar.

The Democratic and demagogic reply to this indisputable fact is that the silver dollar now buys as much as the gold dollar. That is true; but it is because the number of silver dollars coined is small, as compared with the amount of gold in the United States, and that the great bulk of them have never gone into circulation, but are represented in our currency by silver certificates, which the government receives at the gold value. Then, as regards the Treasury notes issued under the silver law of 1890, representing silver bullion purchased, the Treasury pursues the policy of making them interchangeable with gold.

The government reserves the option of redeeming these notes in either silver or gold. A case in point occurred during last fall's political campaign in Massachusetts. A $1,000 silver certificate was presented at the Boston sub-treasury, and payment in gold demanded. Payment was deferred until Secretary FOSTER could be communicated with. He promptly ordered that payment to be made in gold. This incident goes to show that the par value of the silver dollar depends upon the government policy of redemption in gold.

All of which ought to make it clear to any one heretofore ignorant of the fact, that the unit of value in this country is the gold dollar. The Bland bill commits the absurdity of decreeing that the dollar shall either be of gold or of silver—the latter worth 70 cents less than the former. This can no more be done than to decree by law that the poundweight, when of iron, shall weigh 13 ounces avoirdupois, but when of brass shall weigh 16 ounces avoirdupois.

The other falsehood in the *Times's* statement is that the gold dollar is worth $1.40. Every one knows that this is false, in every sense, even in the most abstract one of buying power. The *Times* evidently is utterly demagogic on the silver question.

THE little kingdom of Portugal is in financial straits and is said to be contemplating the sale of her territory in Africa to some other power. True, Portugal has no rightful claim on Africa, but merely follo wed the example of England, the great world-grabber, in sending out exploring expeditions which took possession of the country belonging to the negroes. Mozambique is Portugal's possession, and Great Britain is expected to be the buyer, as its acquisition would give her control of nearly all that portion of Africa in the South Temperate Zone.

MR. CLEVELAND'S motto just now seems to be, "Don't climb a HILL before you reach it."

## A COMING DANGER.

The fact that an application has been made to the governing board of the New York Stock Exchange to list gold as an article to buy and sell on the floor of that institution is one of several indications that the United States is in danger of dropping from the gold standard to the silver standard—that is, that the "dollar" will become the silver dollar with only 70 cents' purchasing power, while gold will become an article of merchandise.

The firm which made the application is the same one which first made application to have silver bullion listed. The idea was laughed at for over a year—and then put in practice. Silver was listed, and has been dealt in ever since, sometimes on a large scale, as was the case for some time before and after the passage of the silver law of 1890, when speculation pushed the price of the white metal up to about $1.29 per ounce. At $1.29 per ounce the amount of silver in the standard dollar would have been worth a dollar.

A member of this firm was asked what would be the effect of listing gold by the exchange. The reply was:

"I think that gold would sell at a premium the moment it was listed on the New York Stock Exchange."

"What sort of reply do you expect to your application?"

"The committee will probably refuse the application. Wall street will probably pooh-pooh it, as it did the first effort to list silver. But I am firmly convinced that gold bullion will be a speculative commodity on the Stock Exchange before the year is out, and that there will be a premium bid for it. If the Bland-silver bill, which has been favorably reported to the House by the committee, is passed, gold will be at 130."

The free silver men refuse to see the coming storm, caused entirely by their efforts to have Congress declare by law that 70 cents' worth of silver shall be a dollar—in other words, to give 30 cents additional value to the silver dollar. No law can create an absolute value. The scheme has been tried many times in the world's history, but it has always failed, and always must fail. Mr. BLAND, the leader in the House of the free silver men, being asked his opinion on the above proposition, airily replied:

The proposition to list gold bullion on the New York Stock Exchange is in the nature of a threat to the silver men. It is in the line of endeavoring to terrorize the Congress, but people nowadays are not so easily frightened. They recognize the same influences that have been fighting silver legislation for years past. Even if gold bullion is listed it will not defeat the silver legislation.

Further Mr. BLAND said he did not consider the argument that, if the free coinage bill should pass gold will go up to 130, as one against its passage, but one in its favor. Said he: "If gold is going to be so high, people can't get it, and as they must have money, they can then get silver," which shows that Mr. BLAND does not know what he is talking about. He confuses gold as money with gold as merchandise—and it changes from the former to the latter the moment it goes to a premium. He ignores the fact that every workingman will be compelled to receive his wages in dollars with only 70 cents' worth of purchasing power, while he will have to pay 30 per cent higher prices, measured in these depreciated dollars, for everything he has to buy.

The fact is clear as noonday to any man who has a just knowledge of the mechanism of financial exchange that the passage of a silver bill will drive gold at once to a premium, and change our standard of values to a 70-cent dollar. The election of a Democratic President next November on a platform demanding free coinage, would cause gold to go to a premium within twenty-four hours.

Chief among Americans of this age who have distinguished themselves in the dramatic representation of character the world reckons Edwin Booth, the famous son of a famous father. The *Encyclopædia Brittannica* can find no room for Booth or Irving or Salvini, or any other great actors of this generation. It tells something about Macready and Kean, but they had qualified themselves for its pages by having died in time. Now the *Revised Encyclopædia* not only gives every biography contained in the original, but nearly four thousand additional. What is true of its treatment of dramatic artists holds good with regard to men of letters, artists, sculptors, statesmen, soldiers and all others, American and foreign, who have filled a place in the world's history. Read the offer on 7th page.

## PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

The experience of the Toledo Infirmary board of the past few days, brings directly home to the people of Toledo the question of pauper immigration and contract labor. The application of some very poor Poles to the directors in this city for tickets to Chicago disclosed a peculiar state of affairs, which should be thoroughly investigated by the government authorities. These Poles were unable to go farther West, were out of money and had been, as their tale ran, deceived by immigration agents into coming to this country, hoping to find plenty of work in Chicago at the World's Fair grounds. Not long ago, the Chicago daily papers declared there were 10,000 unemployed men in that city. One can now see how it happens. Every steamer brings over a steerage load of these people, who are, to all interests and purposes, paupers.

The place to have stopped them was at New York, or wherever they landed, and they should have been sent back immediately. It is true that there is no remedy against the unscrupulous lying of the foreign immigration agent, and therein lies the chief trouble. No matter if the pauper who has barely enough funds to get a steerage passage ro this country is sent back, the agent gets his percentage for the business he provides the steamship lines. These examples which are constantly occurring make it almost absolutely necessary for some sort of international agreement tor the estoppel of this work.

The recent outbreak of typhus coming from immigrants now entailing great expense to New York and other sea port cities is another example which makes this question one of paramount importance.

GENERAL ALGER can solace himself with Dean SWIFT'S saying, that "Censure is a tax a man pays to the public for being eminent."

## COTTON'S LOW PRICE.

A subscriber to THE BLADE, residing at Hintze, Winston county, Miss., in a recent business letter to this paper, refers to the hard times now prevailing in that section, and says:

The country is in the worst condition I have ever seen if, and without something being done by Congress, there is no telling what will happen. Cotton is down to six cents for the best.

The financial condition of the planters is due entirely to the extremely low price of cotton. It is a striking illustration of the fact that circumstances which injure any great class of our population, injure all classes; and that anything which benefits any great class, benefits all. Everybody in the cotton belt is more or less injured by the great depression in the price of that staple.

What causes that low price? Nothing but the fact that the world is now producing more cotton than it needs. We know that demagogues, always alert to make political capital, assign other reasons; but they are false. The situation is the same as it was a year or two ago in the great wheat states of the Northwest. There was a surplus of wheat in the world, and the price was consequently down to a point at which there was no profit in it. But the European wheat crop was a failure last year, while we had a bounteous one. The result is that every farmer of any business capacity is getting out of his troubles.

The point to which we wish to refer particularly in the above extract, however, is his remark about "Congress doing something." One of the most prevalent fallacies among the people of the United States is that Congress is enabled to produce commercial miracles by legislation. There is no law which can change the situation regarding cotton. The Alliance scheme of loaning money on crops is no remedy; for if cotton be low, the planter can receive only so much for his crop, and this will not be increased by his borrowing it in advance. The remedy is not in the hands of Congress, but in those of the cotton planters themselves. They must raise the grain and live stock to feed themselves and their families, and forage for their teams, and diversify their agriculture, instead of devoting their whole area to cotton. Every planter should make the living of himself and stock, as far as possible, on his land, leaving his cotton crop to pay for clothing and similar things, and for profit.

Representative WATSON, of Georgia, in a debate in the House on February 17 referred to this matter of the price of cotton, from which we get these figures as to quantity and price:

| | Bales. | Price per lb. |
|---|---|---|
| 1889 | 6,938,000 | 10½c |
| 1890 | 7,313,000 | 10 c |
| 1891 | 8,005,000 | 7 c |

From these and similar data, Mr. WATSON labored to show that the decrease in price was not proportionate to the increase in production, and that there was, therefore, some other reason for the decline. His mistake is plain; he left out of the calculation the fact that the East Indies, Egypt, the Levant, Brazil, and the West Indies, all produce cotton. It is that all these countries, as well as ourselves, have been enlarging production, that has caused an overproduction. Cotton culture is increasing very rapidly in India and Egypt, especially. It is this state of things that has run down the price; and no possible law can remedy it.

## WE WANT NAMES!

The preparations are beginning for the greatest political battle for the Presidency that we have had since the war era. We shall make THE BLADE invaluable to the Republican cause, and we wish to extend its circulation accordingly. Send us names of people who do not take THE BLADE, that we may mail them each a free sample copy.

## OUR FRENCH TRADE.

In the year of 1881, the French tariff was revised on protectionist lines. The law fixed a maximum and a minimum rate of duty—the maximum rate applying to imports from countries which discriminate against French imports, or which give them no advantage; the minimum rates, to those from countries which give special favors to French exports. The maximum rates, of course, were enforced against the United States' exports. Immediately after this, the prohibition of the importation of American pork was made. Under these two causes, our exports to France fell from an annual average of our $69,000,000 to an annual average of $15,000,000.

The new French tariff, which went into effect a fortnight ago, is still more protectionist than that of eleven years ago. It will, however, not affect our exports in any particular degree, as the new French law is more an extension of the protectionist principle to all competing articles than a raising of duties on articles already protected. But the prohibition of the importation of our pork is removed, and we may look for a large increase in the French trade from this item. Our exports to France in 1891 were as follows:

| | Rates. | Values. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 5 | $12,500,000 |
| Leaf tobacco | Free | 2,737,456 |
| Cotton | Free | 27,328,943 |
| Petroleum, crude | 18 | 5,484,000 |
| Petroleum, refined | 25 | 2,000,000 |
| Cotton seed oil | 6 | 1,937,709 |
| Other articles | | 12,250,191 |
| Total | | $70,839,799 |

The rate of duty in the second column of the above table is the number of francs per 100 kilogrammes. A kilogramme is 2.205 pounds; hence 100 kilos are 220½ pounds. The franc is 19 cents; hence the rate on wheat, for example, is 95 cents for 3⅝ bushels, or 28¼ cents a bushel. The rates on the first six items in the above table are not changed by the new law; hence about eleven-twelfths of our exports to France are admitted at the old rates. The principal items on which rates have been changed are the following—the last column showing the value of our exports of each item to France during the year 1891:

| | New Rate. | Rate. | Values. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lard | 25 | Free | $3,999,177 |
| Wheat flour | 8 | 6 | 892,063 |
| Ingot copper | Free | 10 | 1,510,544 |
| Petroleum | 25 | 25 | 542,917 |
| Agricl machinery | 15 | 8 | 364,821 |
| Total | | | $6,085,838 |

The French duty on fresh pork is 12 francs per 100 kilos and on salted pork 25 francs for the same quantity. If a reciprocity treaty is made with that country, pork, lard, flour and agricultural machinery will be the items to be specially considered in arranging it. If we can secure the concession of their admission at minimum rates, our exports of them to France will be very largely increased.

THE proposition is now made to introduce the mongoose into the United States, to rid us of rats and mice, which it considers toothsome dainties. The mongoose is an animal of the ichneumon family. Better go slow about the introduction of a new pest. The English sparrow is a case in point. The mongoose may turn out equally bad.

THE appearance of typhus fever among the immigrants at New York is another good reasen why more restrictive immigration laws should be passed.


## NEARLY ONE THOUSAND

NEW BLADE SEWING MACHINES SOLD

**And Less Than a Half-Dozen Complaints Have Come in, And all Trivial, Due to Injury in Transit.**

We have sent out quite a number of the New Blade Sewing Machines, and we are beginning to receive word from purchasers as to its capabilities. Every one is pleased with it. It is found to be exactly as represented—equal to any machine now on the market, capable of doing any work that any sewing machine will do, well made, simple in operation, easy to understand finely finished, and in all respects a first-class machine—and that, too, at a lower price than any other first-class one on the market.

Here are samples of the letters we are receiving from those who have bought and tested the New Blade Sewing Machine:

COLDWATER, MICH., Feb. 8.—PUBLISHERS BLADE:—I received the sewing machine, which I ordered on January 28, on February 3. My daughter has tried it, and after using the Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Domestic, Singer, and other makes, pronounces it superior to any one of them in ease of management and simplicity of construction. Instead of twenty or more places for oiling, there are only seven in this machine, besides the balance wheel, pitman and treadle. When the machine is set in motion, the neighbors do not rush in to know what we can be doing with a threshing machine in the house. In fact, I think it is as near noiseless as a machine can be. To say that we are pleased with it is needless. Yours truly, L. GOWDY.

GOLDEN, COLO., Feb. 11, 1892.—PUBLISHERS BLADE:—We received the Blade sewing machine in due time and in good order. We are well pleased with it in every respect. H. PEARCE.

VERMILLION, KAN., Feb. 14, 1892.—PUBLISHERS BLADE:—The sewing machine I ordered arrived in due time and all right. Freight, $1.11. The machine runs light, and does good work. My wife says she would rather have it than a Singer that agents ask $50 for. F. J. NASH.

HAW RIVER, N. C., Feb. 14.—PUBLISHERS BLADE:—I received machine in good order, and am well pleased with it. Yours, very respectfully, MARY L. FRUSHWATER.

CANNELTON, O., Feb. 13.—PUBLISHERS BLADE:—The sewing machine I ordered came to hand on January 19. I am well pleased with it, and can recommend it to those wishing a good family sewing machine. Yours respectfully, H. MCKINNON.

TROY, O., Feb. 19.—PUBLISHERS BLADE:—We received our machine in good order, and can say we are well pleased with it. All who have seen machine like it. Freight only 25 cents. Many thanks for your nice machine. MRS. C. E. SHELLHAAS.

We shall from week to week publish the letters we receive from those who have tested the New Blade Machine. So far, we have not received a word of unfavorable criticism. Everybody likes it, and everybody who has bought it is pleased, and considers that he got a machine as good as the best at less than half that he would pay if he bought of an agent.

The New Blade Sewing Machine is new, simple, and perfect. Its working parts are good for many years' hard work. It has a high arm, and every convenience for rapid and effective work found in any other machine now on the market. In point of fact, it is better than many of the machines now widely advertised and sold.

Everything about the New Blade Sewing Machine will be found exactly as represented in the advertisement given elsewhere. If it does not prove so after you get the machine, all you need do is notify us that the machine is not satisfactory. We shall then order it returned and refund the money, unless you desire us to send another in its place. Hence a subscriber is at positively no risk whatever.

Read the offers made in the advertisement on the 5th page, and avail yourself of one or the other to obtain a machine. You will be pleased, and will save money by so doing. We are selling this machine without any profit whatever, simply in the interest of increasing the subscription list to the Weekly BLADE. We are prepared to fill all orders at once, up to 50 machines per day, and we hope that this limit will soon be reached.


## OUR JANUARY EXPORTS.

Our exports for January are still very heavy, though somewhat less than for either of the past five months. A decline in their volume was to be expected, as the six months from January to June always show a lighter volume of exports than the six months from June to December. The special feature of our January exports was the heavy movement of grain, wheat having figured for 12,471,224 bushels against 4,278,793 in 1891; corn for 14,132,019 against 1,526,811 in 1891, and flour for 1,544,767 barrels against 1,063,784 last year. The aggregate values of the breadstuffs exports for January was $33,147,281 against only $9,717,586 in 1891.

For the seven months ending January 31, the wheat exports were 107,593,187 bushels, valued at $112,618,810, against 27,253,298, valued at $24,015,718, in the previous year. The corn exports amounted to 32,846,848 bushels, valued at $19,156,097, against 10,321,908, valued at $10,120,167 in the previous year. From July 1 to January 31, the total value of all breadstuffs exported was $186,136,474, against $64,534,799 in the previous year. The exports of cotton in January amounted to $38,732,225 against $35,038,339, in 1891, a decrease of $6,306,114, due principally to the lower price for cotton in the market. Provisions and live stock figured for $15,013,043 in January, against $13,483,433 in 1891, an increase of $1,538,610.

But the great factor in our favor is the heavy movement of grain, which has given us a large credit balance. This, however, has been reduced by the return to us of a large amount of our law priced securities, which had to be held abroad for years. But as the prices at which they were sold us were lower than current figures, we have practically been a gainer by the transaction. The necessities of Europe compel continued purchases of our products, and the trade balance for the fiscal year must be largely in our favor, however much this may be neutralized by the return of our bonds and stocks from Europe.

THE indications are that the Republican minority in the House will stand solidly in opposition to all tariff tinkering schemes. Not one of them will vote for the Springer free wool bill. No protectionist can vote for it without surrendering the principle on which our tariff system to-day is based. Free wool means free woollens, and free woollens mean the destruction of protective duties along the whole line.

IT begins to look as though the "dark horse" this year will come from the Democratic stable. CLEVELAND can't be nominated because HILL has a cinch on New York, and HILL can't be nominated because the Democrats can't swallow so bitter a pill as he would be.

THE doctrine of protection to American wage-workers should be extended to shield them from the constant influx of foreign immigrants—at least those of an undesirable sort. But no Congressman dare move in the matter, for fear of the votes of foreign-born citizens.

## CURRENT EVENTS

An agency is to be established in St. Paul to secure work for released convicts.

The Journeymen Brewers' National Union has fifty unions and 4,500 members.

The fibrous covering of cocoanuts is used extensively in making ropes and mats.

Thirty-two thousand people in Thuringia, Saxony, are

# Publishers' Desk.

THE BLADE POLITICAL PAMPHLETS FOR 1892.

We have just issued the first number of a series of political pamphlets for the coming Presidential campaign. It is called "The Blade Political Pamphlet, No. 1," and contains:

Hon. J. M. Ashley's appeal for the Proportional Distribution of Political Power in the Legislature of Every State.

The Caucus System Must Go.

The Ballot a Dangerous Weapon in the Hands of the Machine.

Gerrymandering a Political Crime.

United States Senators Must be Elected by the People.

The Office of Vice President Must be Abolished.

It also contains President Harrison's appeal against the Injustice of the Gerrymander.

It is a neat pamphlet of 48 pages, in large clear type, on good paper, and will be sent by mail to any address for Six Cents (three 2-cent stamps). By express, $4 per 100. Simply order "Blade Political Pamphlet No. 1."

Political clubs will find in its pages much material for discussion on the dangerous tendencies in our political system. It should be spread broadcast over the United States, and be in the hands of every intelligent voter; no matter what his political belief.

Address all orders: "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

BLADE CHINA TEA SETS and BLADE WASHING MACHINES.

We had decided that we would not this season advertise the Blade china tea sets and the Blade washing machine, as we have new premiums to offer—The Blade sewing machine and the encyclopedia. However, our subscribers will not have it so. Our mail daily brings us inquiries as to the tea sets and washing machines. While we have not room to advertise them as we did last year, we will simply say that the offers for both the tea sets and the washing machines which we made last year will hold good for this season also. Our old readers are familiar with the offers, or have copies of THE BLADE containing them. New ones who wish to know what the offers are will please drop us a postal card, and we will send a copy of both advertisements, exactly as they were published last year. Briefly they are as follows:

An 88-piece china tea set and the Weekly BLADE one year for $7; or the tea set as a premium for every club of 11 subscribers, accompanied by $11.

The washing machine and the Weekly BLADE one year for $8; or the washing machine as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers, accompanied by $10. Send for a copy of the offers.

THE LAST "NASBY" BOOKS.

We have a few left of some of the books of Mr. D. R. Locke ("Nasby,") which we wish to close out speedily. This is the last chance to obtain them, as they will be out of print when these are gone. They are:

"A Paper City," and

"Abou Ben Adhem."

We will send them, postpaid, by mail, for 25 cents each—former price 50 cents.

Also—We have a few copies of Miss Bouton's "Health and Beauty," cloth bound, which we will send postpaid at 75 cents each—former price $1.

Also—We will send our picture of John Calvin (until the few left are gone) by mail, prepaid, for 10 cents each—former price 25 cents.

Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

OUR SOUVENIR SPOON.

Your attention is called to the picture of the solid silver souvenir tea spoon on the 7th page of this issue. A splendid Christmas present. The spoon and the Weekly BLADE one year postpaid, for $3.00; the spoon alone $2.50. Any one sending five yearly subscribers to the Weekly BLADE, will receive a spoon free of cost. Remember this spoon is made of solid sterling silver. THE BLADE has never offered its readers anything that was not exactly as represented, and this spoon is no exception to the rule.

FOUR ENTIRELY NEW PICTURES,

And Four Not Very Old Ones, For Blade Readers.

THE BLADE'S pictures have heretofore been very successful, and we have furnished thousands of our readers with beautiful copies of renowned paintings at prices less than half the art stores charge. We are glad to announce *four* NEW pictures now ready for mailing, as follows:

"The Roman Chariot Race," in the Circus Maximus of Rome, by Alexander Wagner. This is *in full colors*, 17x24 inches in size. It represents the mode of racing in the reign of Emperor Domitian, 88 years after Christ. The tiers of seats, crowded with a mass of excited people, run in a circular or oblong form around a sandy arena, at the end of which is erected grit cylinders in conical shape, forming the goal of the races. The three chariots in the foreground, each drawn by four horses, are encountered with a perfect tangle and driven by charioteers in bright colors, make one of the most remarkable examples of vigor and action, combined with beauty of color, detail and rare execution.

"The Retreat from Moscow—1814," by Vasili Verestchagin, the renowned Russian artist. It is in best style. In *full colors*, 17x24 inches in size. At the head of his conquering soldiers in the midst of winter Napoleon has driven them before him until they penetrated into the heart of their country only to find when he arrived at the imperial city of Moscow that the inhabitants have fled, leaving every house in the city in flames. Then began that fatal retreat depicted in this great painting. The great original painting was sold in Paris within the last eighteen months for $170,000, one of the highest prices on record for a modern picture.

"Christ Leaving the Pretorium," by Gustave Dore. A fine photo-etching, 21x28 inches. The scene represents Christ descending the steps leading from the official tribunal of the Roman government of Jerusalem after his condemnation. The figure of the Savior, erect and commanding, is the center of attraction. The gaping crowd, some of them friends, others attracted by excitement, the jeering Jews pressing forward with uplifted hands; the poor and wretched, who adored Him, expressing the most profound sorrow; the sick whom he had healed and those who still craved his divine help all pressing forward to get one last glance at him, while the Roman soldiers, with spears and shields driving them back are graphically displayed in this wonderful picture.

"Women and Children First," by C. Napier Henny, one of the first of marine artists of England, a fine photo etching, 21x28 inches. The story is here told with all the poetry of art, filling the picture with the heroic in human life, and the sublime and terrible in nature. On the left looms up the dark side of a huge ship, at the mercy of the wind and waves. Directly in the front of the picture, a life boat, "The Good Samaritan," is seen, the sturdy sailors pull at the heavy oars while other strong men are rescuing the women and children first from the fated vessel. The climax of heroism in this admirable picture is on the deck of the wrecked vessel, where the men, looking death in the face, are shouting as she goes down, "Save the Women and Children First."

"Napoleon at Friedland, 1807," the masterpiece of the renowned French painter Meissonier. It represents Napoleon saluting, with imperial gesture, his favorite regiment, the 12th Cuirassiers, as it swept by him to charge the Russians at Friedland. The copy we offer is 21x28 inches, in colors faithfully reproducing the detail, brilliancy and sentiment of the original.

"Christ Before Pilate," by Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian artist. This is not the picture we sold formerly; that was plain, but this is in colors, 16x24, being a beautiful copy of the original, which was sold to Postmaster General Wanamaker for $130,000. It represents the Savior brought to the Pretorium, or residence of the Roman governor, Pilate, at Jerusalem. He stands erect, composed, gazing steadfastly on Pilate's face.

"The Grand Canal of Venice," by Turner, the famous English artist. The scene portrayed is the Grand Canal as seen from the quay. On the right are the steps and a portion of the church of Santa Maria della Salute; beyond this, the Custom House. Opposite, in the middle distance, is the Ducal Palace, and beyond it, towering above the city roofs, the campanile (bell-tower) of St. Mark's church. The canal is filled with barges and gondolas, and is the busiest and most picturesque part of Venice. The picture is 17x22 inches.

"The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur. There is no need of describing this world-famous picture. We have sold thousands of them, and still the demand comes so that we have obtained a fresh supply, though not a large number. Order promptly if you desire a copy of this superb work of art.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 cents.

Or, we will send any *five* of them you may choose for One Dollar.

Or, we will send you the entire *eight* pictures for $1.50.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Order of Washing Dishes.

The order of washing dishes is of some importance. Glass should be taken first, then silver, then china. After the dishes are done, carefully scald, rinse and dry dishcloth and towels. If they can be dried in the open air so much the better.

# IT MAKES THE DEAF HEAR

SUCCESS OF A NOVEL INSTRUMENT.

The Mysterious Restoration of Deafness by an Unseen Device—Old Theories Successfully Applied.

During the past few years there have been many rumors of the restoration, in some mysterious way, of the hearing of those who were known to have been deaf for many years. This had led to an investigation by those interested, and it has been found that this happy change has been made by the use of a most simple, yet ingenious device, which was invented by a gentleman in Bridgeport, Conn., named C. H. Wales. This device is the same to the ears as are glasses to the eyes, and is simply a soft rubber disc, arranged on a rubber spring, and so shaped that when inserted in the ear it will focus the waves of sound on the natural drum, thus increasing the vibrations of the latter.

The possibilities of a device of this nature have long been known, but the many attempts to use this knowledge have been such utter failure that it was considered beyond our present knowledge of the ear to make a practical instrument of the kind. Consequently when this device was first invented, not much attention was given the same, as it was thought to be merely an old enemy in a new dress; but gradually this slight prejudice was dispelled, until, at the present time, most physicians and aurists look kindly upon the instrument, and seem pleased at the success it is meeting.

At a recent interview, Mr. Wales made the remarkable statement that, to his knowledge, the device which he calls Sound Disc, had never failed where relief was afterward obtained by any medical, surgical or mechanical means, excepting a powerful ear trumpet, which he says is more powerful than his device, It would seem to be an ideal device for the deaf, as it is worn in the ear, out of sight, for months at a time, and, as far as we can learn, is pronounced safe and comfortable for the patient. Many times it has proven itself to be an advancement in the science of acoustics by relieving the most obstinate cases which had defied medical treatment for years.

What may be the ultimate result of the use of this device—whether the results thus far obtained will warrant its use in such a variety of cases that it will stop the progress of deafness in the future to such an extent that it will avoid the use of ear trumpets we can not say; but the desirability of a device of this nature, as regards its safety, its benefit, and general comfort to the user, none will fail to admit.

# PENSION STATISTICS.

Some Figures of Value to All Interested in the Pension Question—Who Get the Pension Payments?

Chicago Tribune.

It is difficult to state with accuracy the whole number of men in our army during the late war. We know that there were 2,778,304 separate enlistments. The actual number of men who served more or less in the union forces is estimated at a little over two millions, as there were fully 700,000 reenlistments. Some were for one month, some for two months, some for four months, some for one year, some for two, and some for three years.

More than 300,000 men enlisted *just before the close of the war, few of whom saw any active service.* But the claim agents have managed to get a large part of them on the pension rolls. If we calculate on a basis of three years' service to each man we deduce the following table, showing the number of men furnished by the states, with the deaths from all causes, the number on the pension rolls from such states, the percentage of deaths from all causes to the number of men furnished, and the percentage of pensioners on the roll last July:

| | Troops furnished, three years' standard | Deaths from all causes during war | No. men on pension rolls July 1, 1891 | Per cent of deaths during war |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 49,635 | 9,398 | 17,650 | 18.9 |
| New Hampshire | 34,809 | 6,482 | 7,707 | 18.7 |
| Vermont | 29,355 | 5,224 | 8,506 | 19.8 |
| Massachusetts | 98,803 | 13,942 | 25,953 | 14.1 |
| Rhode Island | 19,088 | 1,821 | 2,899 | 9.6 |
| Connecticut | 55,181 | 8,154 | 8,719 | 14.8 |
| New York | 358,221 | 46,534 | 60,325 | 13.0 |
| New Jersey | 44,598 | 5,754 | 13,575 | 12.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 214,427 | 33,193 | 63,906 | 15.4 |
| Delaware | 7,888 | 882 | 1,774 | 11.1 |
| Maryland | 24,094 | 3,282 | 7,807 | 13.9 |
| West Virginia | 27,548 | 4,017 | 9,787 | 14.5 |
| Ohio | 225,089 | 35,475 | 75,498 | 15.7 |
| Kentucky | 45,590 | 10,774 | 21,441 | 24.7 |
| Indiana | 126,017 | 20,572 | 35,704 | 17.7 |
| Illinois | 216,913 | 34,834 | 49,711 | 16.5 |
| Missouri | 78,935 | 13,885 | 33,135 | 17.7 |
| Michigan | 76,918 | 14,753 | 34,447 | 19.3 |
| Wisconsin | 75,805 | 12,401 | 20,989 | 16.6 |
| Minnesota | 18,554 | 2,584 | 10,873 | 13.9 |
| Iowa | 68,104 | 13,001 | 28,430 | 19.0 |
| Kansas | 16,624 | 2,630 | 20,421 | 15.8 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 6,545 | 290 | 6,132 | 4.4 |
| Colorado | 6,346 | 543 | 3,338 | 8.7 |
| California | 5,697 | 573 | 8,004 | 3.6 |
| New Mexico | 4,490 | 277 | 450 | 6.2 |
| Nebraska | 2,175 | 239 | 12,011 | 10.9 |
| Oregon | 1,773 | 45 | 2,263 | 2.5 |
| Nevada | 1,780 | 83 | 1,661 | 8.0 |
| Tennessee | 20,304 | 6,777 | 12,314 | 25.6 |

The figures in the foregoing table giving the number of men now on the pension rolls are taken from the report of the commissioner of Pensions of July 30, last. The number of pensioners on the rolls February 1, 1892, is fully 150,000 more than at that date, as Commissioner Raum has been filling the claim agents' orders at the rate of 1,000 per day under the Dependent Pension act of two years ago. The number of persons now drawing pensions is about 800,000. In a year more they will exceed a million. The other figures are taken from a book entitled "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," by Maj. William F. Fox. The data used by Maj. Fox were obtained by him from the War department. He estimates the number of men in the Union armies at about two millions, first and last. The highest number at one time was one million—viz.: in 1864.

# THE NEW CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Hon. Walter H. Sanborn, of Minnesota, Recently Appointed.

Among recent nominations sent to the Senate by President Harrison, is that of Walter H. Sanborn, of Minnesota, to be United States circuit judge for the Eighth Judicial circuit. Judge Sanborn is a resident of St. Paul. He was born at Epsom, N. H., in 1845, and was brought up on his father's farm, attend-

JUDGE SANBORN.

ing district school during the winters. In 1863 he attended Dartmouth college, where he graduated with the highest honors in 1867. He then entered a law office in Massachusetts. In the spring of 1870 he went to St. Paul, where he was admitted to the bar the following year, and began practice. Sanborn was elected to the city council in 1878, in 1885, in 1888, and again in 1890.

Petroleum Made Non-Explosive.

A German chemist has invented a method whereby petroleum and similar liquid hydrocarbons can be rendered non-explosive.

# THE BLAND BILL

For the Free Coinage of the White Metal, and Silver Monometallism—A Strong Review of the Measure.

The New York *Financial Chronicle*, one of the soundest and most trustworthy authorities in the United States on financial questions, has the following editorial article on the Bland free coinage bill in its issue of February 20:

THE BLAND FREE COINAGE BILL AND SILVER MONOMETALISM.

It is a great satisfaction to have the silver issue presented to Congress and the country in the bold way in which the Bland bill has presented it. Another "compromise measure" would be intolerable. We notice that Representative Broderick, of Kansas, has this week introduced a bill which proposes to amend the act of July, 1890, so as to make the purchases of bullion 6,000,000 ounces instead of 4,500,000 as the law now requires. By all means give us the Bland bill if the alternative is between it and this Kansas measure, or between it and any other expedient. Our industries are depressed, foreign exchange is seriously deranged, enterprise is at a stand-still, capital refuses every permanent form of investment, and all this because of our latest "compromise." Does it not seem sometimes as if nothing could be worse than this sort of prolonged dying, and that even the change in our currency standard so long impending might come as a relief?

Still, although the situation is vexatious and trying, it is obvious that such a hopeless plaint is not authorized as yet. The experience the country has obtained and is obtaining under the operation of the bill of July, 1890, is making clearer some heretofore disputed points and is thereby proving an educating influence. Indeed at the elections last fall, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts gave good evidence that public opinion in at least all Northern states east of the Mississippi was against free coinage.

To be sure Mr. Bland says in his report that "a vast majority of our people" favor the efforts being made for the "complete rehabilitation" of silver. But that is one of those claims of which no proof is offered and against the truth of which the facts so far as disclosed are decidedly adverse. If Congress takes action at this session which makes a clear, sharp issue for the election next fall, we feel quite confident that even Mr. Bland will by that time have reason to change his views on this point at least.

And every one must acknowledge that a speedy trial of strength is, of all things, most desirable, since this question evidently has got to be a disturbing one until an expression of public opinion for and against free coinage has been recorded. Even should by chance the verdict be in favor of the measure, the sooner it is known and free silver is adopted the better it will be for the country; for the reaction would be sure, and not long deferred, since the operation of the bill would disappoint every hope of its advocates.

The peculiar feature of the Bland measure is the "coin note." In theory, these notes are to have back of them both gold and silver. The act says (section 2) that all gold and silver certificates now outstanding shall as redeemed be destroyed, and coin notes shall be issued in lieu of the certificates so destroyed. That would prove a very clever device if the holders of gold certificates were as innocent as the framers this provision. Outside of the circle of free coinage advocates, however, no one could be found simple enough to exchange gold certificates or gold dollars or gold bullion for these coin notes. Most people, we fancy, who are fortunate enough to own a gold certificate are bright enough not to mix it up in a government pool, subject to the option of being paid, when they demanded their money, in silver worth 30 or 40 per cent less than the gold deposited. In other words, these coin notes would be simply silver certificates and nothing more.

Possibly some may think the 100 millions reserve fund would continue in the treasury, so that in form a fractional part of the coin standing back of the notes would be gold. Not at all. That fund after the free coinage law went into operation would be quickly drawn out, and when it was refused for all other purposes it would still be called for to redeem the old legal tenders and also for interest on and redemption of government debt. Moreover, from the day the mints were opened for the coinage of the two metals, that fund would not be replenished by a single gold dollar. We have already shown that no holder of gold would be so foolish as to deposit that metal and take a coin note (virtually a silver certificate) in return for it; and as for customs payments, under the new law they would of course be made in "coin notes." The first section of the bill in question reads—"that the coin notes so issued * * * shall be a legal tender in like manner, and invested with the same monetary uses, as the standard gold and silver coins of the United States." These words make the notes receivable for customs. Consequently every facility is extended to the public for robbing the country of even a chance of holding on to a gold standard. Indeed, from our point of view it would seem as if the framers of this law had that purpose as their object.

In the light of this situation and confirmatory of the remarks we have just made, notice the discussion in the majority report of the "cry that free silver coinage would make the United States the dumping ground for the silver of the world." Mr. Bland claims this could not occur. And why? Because he says "the shipload of silver brought to our mints by the foreigner would be coined into standard silver, and these dollars returned to him; but he could not go to our treasury and demand gold for them. Nor could he compel one of our citizens to swap a gold dollar for a silver dollar. * * * Should the foreigner take coin notes for his bullion instead of coin the same thing happens. He can take his coin note to the Treasury and demand redemption, but the note is redeemable in coin and the Secretary of the Treasury could hand him back the coin struck from his shipload of bullion." Did any one ever before read such puerile stuff (excuse the expression, but we can find no moderate words in our dictionary which would describe what we have quoted) in a report by a chairman of one of our leading Congressional committees? Remember that this is a report which is almost wholly given up to the proof of the beauties of bimetallism, and is written mainly to establish the proposition that the free coinage of both metals does not mean a silver standard. And yet at the start of such a report the writer has the audacity to state that the reason why foreign silver would not come here by the ship load is because the foreigner could get nothing but silver for his silver; that is because the government would suspend gold payments on its full legal-tender coin notes, or, in other words, because our currency would be on a silver basis. Brilliant reasoning for a chairman of the Coinage committee—is it not?

Note again the statement in the foregoing quotation, "nor could he" (the foreign holder of silver dollars or coin notes) "compel one of our citizens to swap a gold "dollar for a silver dollar." Is not that assertion absolutely untrue If we assume bi-metallism to exist as the writer does? So long as the banks had not suspended the owner could deposit his dollars or notes in any bank and draw out gold. Furthermore, while the currency of the country was in that same situation he could purchase any personal property in the United States at its gold value and take it in his ship back with him; or, if the banks in the meantime suspended and if he owed a mortgage to a savings bank or life company, he could pay the mortgage with his notes and let the poor American laborers who keep their deposits bear the loss. Of course, after the government had stopped gold payments and after the bank had stopped gold payments also, no more foreign silver would be brought here—at least in ship-loads. It would then come only in small lots as an exchange matter, just as gold comes now; and then, too, American silver would go into the mints only when it paid better to coin it than to export it.

In what we have said we have touched upon but one part of this unique bill and a single phase of this discussion. There is, however, no portion of Mr. Bland's report which is not equally open to criticism, for it is a carelessly constructed and illogical production all the way through. If what we have written shall induce any educated bi-metallist to procure a copy of this report and read it carefully, we think he will agree with us in pronouncing it the best document against the trial of free silver in America alone which has up to this time been published.


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# Science Causerie.

The New Star.

The new star in Auriga, concerning whose discovery and nature an account has already appeared in THE BLADE, continues to be a very interesting stranger to the astronomers. It distinguished itself on the night of February 17 by appearing nearly twice as bright as it was on the night before—a change the cause of which it is impossible to determine with absolute certainty. Out at the Cambrige, Mass., Observatory, however, they are keeping a very close watch on the new comer, and are able to speak with the voice of authority concerning it. New stars do not appear any too often. Prof. Pickering and his assistants are disposed to make the most of this one.

There are three independent series of measurements for determining the light of a heavenly body like this. Thus, at the observatory two different series of photographs are taken during the night, giving the appearance of the star at various times; photographs of its spectrum are also taken with different instruments, and two series of observation by direct estimate are made; that is, the brightness of the star is compared with that of stars of known brightness which are near it. When so many observers, keeping watch independently, agree in a result, it may be considered as fairly conclusive. A dispatch has been sent to Mr. W. H. Pickering, now at the branch observatory situated in Peru, and similar observations will be made there.

There are two different theories to account for the brightness of a new star like this, either that it is caused by volcanic eruptions or that it is caused by collision with meteors. The only evidence one way or another is from the spectrum. In this case the lines in the spectrum are double, which gives weight to the theory that the recent increase in brightness was occasioned by collision.

The part taken by photography in the examination of the new star is highly interesting and shows that a remarkable degree astronomers are now being assisted by this science. For weeks before the existence of the stranger was suspected, it had been preserved in photographs taken of that region of the sky in which it finally appeared.

When the discovery of it was made all the photographs which had been made of the constellation Auriga were overhauled, and it was found that the new star appeared in those taken after a certain period, about November 2. Its progress from a star of the eleventh magnitude into a magnitude of about four and one-half had been faithfully recorded, and the astronomers had the record without knowing it! Prof. Pickering suggests that new stars may be more frequent than is supposed—that they may come up for a little while and then vanish again without being seen. But with this new method of constantly photographing the sky their chances of escaping ultimate discovery seem to be slim.

In the Cambridge observatory there are now collected some 30,000 plates of photographs of the various parts of the sky; a collection without a parallel in the world. When these plates can be suitably arranged and shelved, they will form a library which may be consulted as easily as a library of books and they will remain a permanent and absolutely infallible record of the sky as it has been in times past. Truly, great is science.

The Auroral Display of February 13.

A marvelous and memorable display of the aurora borealis excited the attention of the country on the evening of February 13. This manifestation of the northern lights has not been equalled in this latitude for a generation, for although the display of 1872 was very fine, it was by no means so brilliant and exceptional as that of September 29, 1859, when the whole sky, excepting only a space on the southern horizon bounded by an arc not twenty degrees high, was one splendid ruddy hue, not so deep as blood red, but much more intense than that of the 13th, and lasting for hours longer.

All the latter exhibitions of this mysterious phenomenon have been so carefully observed by astronomers that its intimate relationship with the occurrence of the great electric storms of the period is now well established. The displays of 1859 and 1872, like the present, were coincident with tremendous outbursts in the unknown gaseous envelope of the sun, producing the phenomena known as sun spots. Much has been said within a few weeks past of the extraordinary sun-spot demonstrations, creating chasms hundreds of thousands of miles in breadth; and it is well proved that these are preceded by great increase of electrical energy, of which the auroral displays are the manifestations. It is not necessary in these days of the encyclopedia to enlarge upon these familiar facts.

But the matter is of extraordinary interest always, as showing the close dependence of our earth upon the action of the mighty sun, and as indicating once again the marvelous unity of this universe and all the universes—moved by the same force, as they are composed of the same elements, and certainly launched, guided and controlled by the same energy, whether it be called only that, or given the potent title of God. It is a sobering and an elevating thought that the same strange force which we harness to our street cars and catch in our telegraph wires, is also that which exceeds in its glorious beauty all the splendor which man can produce.

The Crime of Hypnotism.

The Belgian law makers have recently passed a law prohibiting the practice of hypnotism. Physicians with diplomas may still hypnotize persons over 20 years of age, but are punished by imprisonment and a heavy fine for hypnotizing any person under 20, or any person not in full possession of his senses.

The law also prohibits the exhibition of a hypnotized person and punishes the hypnotizer with imprisonment from two to six months and by a fine of from $5 to $200. Moreover, any one who allows a hypnotized person to sign a document with the intention of fraud is imprisoned, as is also any person using a document signed by any person while in a state of hypnotism.

Savants and physicians who have given the matter much and intelligent study now admit that hypnotism is no deception. Its manifestations have been carefully examined and its phenomena diagnosed with the result that hypnotism is now largely employed abroad in various surgical operations. No one has yet advanced any satisfactory explanation for the various mesmeric phenomena. The medical faculty recognizes that the common practice of mesmerism is prejudicial to the health, and that the hypnotist acquires a dangerous power over the person mesmerized.

It has been proved that a person under the hypnotic influence of another may be induced to commit various crimes which are abhorrent to him while in the normal state. When it is considered that a person once thoroughly hypnotized is thereafter the mere tool of the hypnotizer, one may at once realize how much evil may result from the unrestricted practice of hypnotism.

Inebriety.

Mr. James Stewart, an English surgeon, described in a recent lecture the difference between drunkenness and inebriety. The drunkard, he said, was a person who drank when he found an opportunity of drinking; the inebriate was a person who, in most cases, was born with an unsound brain, and might even be a man who had never tasted alcoholic drink in his life.

Dr. Joseph Parrish had said that inebriety might descend as inebriety, but it was just as likely to change the form of its appearance into insanity or other allied manifestations. Bearing this in mind, it was important that the child of an inebriate should be kept free from anything that might upset the nervous equilibrium, care being taken especially that the surroundings during the early years should be bright and calculated to develop the higher and nobler characteristics. It was the duty of the wife of an inebriate to warn her children of their inheritance. The lecturer gave the following conclusions:

1.—Drunkenness is a vice, inebriety a disease; the two terms must not be confounded.

2.—The disease of inebriety once established may be transmitted to the patient's off-spring either in the form of the alcoholic diathesis, epilepsy, chorea, insanity or even tendency to crime.

3.—The child of an inebriate born after the functional or structural lesion has been established is sure to inherit some nervous diathesis.

4.—The only security against this diathesis developing as inebriety is life-long total abstinence on the part of the child.

5.—Even the adoption of this precaution will not absolutely make certain that there will be no transmission of the cachexia by the child to his or her offspring.

6.—To prevent the development of the alcoholic neurosis in other directions—such as epilepsy—sudden excitement of the emotions and sensibilities, such as might be produced by corporal punishment by strangers, should in all cases be guarded against.

7.—In the prophylaxis of inebriety the principle to be acted on with regard to children is training is, that if we accentuate the good we attenuate the evil.

8.—The marriage of the child or even grandchild of an inebriate to a first cousin should be absolutely interdicted.

Coming Auroras.

The particular point which scientists are anxious to determine in the present auroral displays is the limit of these phenomena. From past observations the conclusion has been reached that their areas really are very restricted. There seems, from many evidences, to be something about certain localities which especially fit them for acting as electrodes for the auroral brush discharges. Dr. M. A. Veeder, of Lyons, N. Y., who is one of the authorities on auroras, believes that it will be possible before long to identify the particular areas upon the sun which are identified with these phenomena. Further opportunity is to be given for the study of these displays, as a repetition of that of Saturday night may be expected February 22, March 27 and April 23, while less brilliant exhibitions are scheduled for February 20, March 18, April 14 and May 11.

The Dead Sea.

The curious statement is published in the organ of the Palestine Exploration fund, on the authority of Dr. Lorter, that the Dead Sea loses every day by evaporation several million tons of water. He says this enormous mass is easily drawn up by the rays of the sun, the valley wherein the sea lies being one of the hottest points upon the globe. The vast basin is remarkable as being the deepest depression upon the surface of the earth. It is 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and rocky walls rising to 2,000 feet in height, surround it on all sides. It is nourished only by the river Jordan, and, there being no outlet, its entire tribute of water must be absorbed by evaporation only. Dr. Lorter says that the waters of the lake are concentrating more and more, and so great has its density become that the human body easily floats on the surface without the slightest exertion of hands or feet.

Natural Coke.

A discovery of natural coke, a very close resemblance to the manufactured article, has been discovered at the Bre lli Pass mines, New South Wales. The seam, which occurs in a coal measure covering 550 acres, is composed partly of a coal of about the same description as ordinary Australian coal, and this coke. The junction of the two is clearly defined, and can be traced through the entire workings. In comparison with the manufactured article, the natural coke is a little the heavier, and contains less fixed carbon, and a much smaller percentage of ash and sulphur. It is said that it burns without smoke, and can be mined much cheaper than the cost of manufactured coke.

Ozokerite in Oregon.

The discovery in Southern Oregon of a new and peculiar deposit of ozokerite has created considerable interest as indicating the possible opening up of another and valuable industry in that section, as has been the case with a similar article within a few years in Utah, where the deposit is now producing about 300,000 pounds a year. It is a mineral wax which, in its refined form, has nearly all the properties of beeswax except stickiness. Like other hydrocarbon compounds, crude ozokerite is used to a considerable extent as an insulator for electrical wires.

Our Largest Dam.

The largest power dam yet built in this country will be that now in progress of construction across the Colorado river at Austin, Tex. It will be when completed, 1,150 feet long, 60 feet high, and 18 feet wide at the top. The up-stream face is of limestone, and is vertical, while the down-stream face is of Texas granite, and the interior of rubble masonry of small stone and cement. The dam is intended to utilize the Colorado river for electric lighting, electric railways, pumping the city's water, and for factories, etc.

Chasing a Man with Bloodhounds

In lieu of genuine hunting, which is temporarily at a standstill, the novel idea of starting off a youth on foot, and sending two bloodhounds in pursuit of him half an hour later, has commended itself to a certain sportsman residing in the neighborhood of the Quorn as a capital way of killing time. The opening run was a great success, for, after striking the line of a passing and naturally very perturbed traveler on the high road, the hounds were with difficulty stopped and transferred to that of the legitimate quarry. Traveling at a tremendous pace, and with music almost equal in volume to the cry of a pack of foxhounds, they ran all around Quorn village, their owner, regardless of snowdrifts, galloping in pursuit and taking fences just as they came. The end of the run was somewhat irregular, as directly the bloodhounds got up to the fugitive they evinced their delight by springing up to him and trying to lick his face.—[London Telegraph.

The Mold Was Broken.

J. H. Weber, of Preston, Ohio, declares that he is the only "cyclone evangelist" now before the public, and that the Lord broke the mold after creating him. For the last month he has been conducting one of his peculiar revivals in a Methodist church of Camden, N. J. He preached on such subjects as "A Straight Ticket to Hell," and "What Shall a Woman Wear?" and his muscular and gymnastic feats while preaching amply justify his title. He is said to have announced recently that he had a grandmother in hell.

THE FLIRTATION.

A smile,
A nod,
A while
They plod
Apart.

"How do?"
(False name)
"Ah! you?
(The same)
Both smart.

They leave,
Forget;
But believe
Each met
A fool.

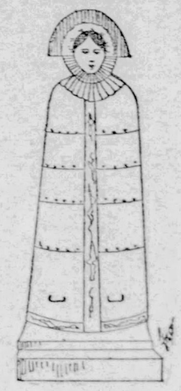
—[Truth

# THE NUREMBURG VIRGIN

CRUEL LAWS OF A BYGONE TIME.

Punishment by Means of Machines—One of the Most Famous Was the Sheet Iron Figure of a Woman.

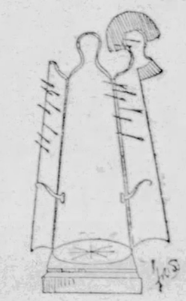
Undoubtedly one of the most cruel laws of a bygone time was that which ordered the infliction of punishment by means of machines. And of all these instruments of torture, there is perhaps none to which more notoriety attaches than the "Nuremberg Virgin." Nuremberg, now famed for its toys and watches, its wit and poetry, is also renowned as the place of origin of some of the most terrible torturing machines that were ever invented. A short time ago, a gentleman of the name of Pearsall, found this machine amongst a collection of antiquities got together by Baron Diedrich at his castle of Fleistritz. This machine was, it seems, procured by the curiosity-loving baron from a person who came by it during that frightful period of history—the French Revolution. The "Virgin," to give the instrument its proper appellation, stands seven



THE NUREMBERG VIRGIN—OUTSIDE.

feet high. Composed of iron bars and hoops coated over with sheet iron, inside there are thirteen quadrangular poniards on the right breast, eight on the left breast, and two on the head. The two last mentioned are seemingly placed so as to pierce the eyes of the victim. The outside, which is painted, represents a Nuremberg lady of the sixteenth century, this being the period when it is said to have been constructed.

There is somewhat of a mystery respecting the manipulation of this dreadful instrument of punishment. But it has been surmised that the person to be tortured was placed inside the figure in such a way as to render it utterly impossible for him to fall from its grasp. As soon as he was securely fixed inside the figure, a trap-door opened under his feet, and he was left hanging on the



THE NUREMBERG VIRGIN—INSIDE.

spikes, which of course penetrated into his flesh, inflicting the severest pain. All the time screws were being tightened in his grip till the poor victim was crushed to death. It has been conjectured that the "Nuremberg Virgin" was invented in Spain, then introduced into Germany at the time when Charles V reigned over Spain and the Netherlands.

There are many who affirm that the idea of constructing this horrible machine was taken from the form of torture designed by Nabis, a tyrant of Sparta. And since this mode of torture bears on the subject, it may perhaps be as well to record the historical incident. Nabis, according to "Maunder's Biographical Treasury," commenced his reign about the year 205 B. C. He was surrounded by an armed guard, had a number of secret spies in his service, put to death or banished every suspected person, and indulged in the exercise of every species of cruelty. He contrived an instrument of torture in the form of a beautiful woman, whose rich dress concealed a number of iron spikes in her bosom and arms. When any one, therefore, opposed his demands, he would say, "If I have not talents enough to prevail with you, perhaps my Apega may persuade you." The automaton then appeared; which, Nabis, taking by the hand, led up to the person, who, being embraced by it, was thus tortured into compliance.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Michigan will expend $12,000 to $15,000 on its forestry exhibit, and $4,000 to $5,000 on its display of fruits.

The Board of Trade of Columbia, S. C., has undertaken to see that an exhibit worthy of that state is made at the Exposition.

The total amount paid out up to February 1, by Treasurer Seeberger, for construction and other expenses of the Exposition was $3,572,891.

The preparation of the educational exhibits from South Dakota and New Mexico has been entrusted to the women members of the respective state boards.

Invitations to foreign nations to send representatives to the exercises dedicatory of the exposition buildings next October have been issued by the committee on Ceremonies, and have been forwarded to their destinations by Secretary of State Blaine.

Chief Samuels, of the Horticultural department, has returned from a trip to Florida and Cuba, where he stimulated interest in the Exposition and secured the promise of many fine palms and other tropical plants, to be exhibited in his department.

The Manufacturers' club, of Philadelphia, desires to erect a building in the Exposition grounds, constructed entirely of material made by members of the club, with intent that it be headquarters for manufacturers, not only of Philadelphia, but of the entire country.

A number of influential Norwegians, residing in Chicago, have formed an association with the purpose of having a Norwegian artist paint a large picture representing Lief Ericsson starting on his voyage of discovery of America, and also of erecting in Chicago a monument to the noted Norwegian discoverer. It is the intention to exhibit the painting in the Art Gallery of the Exposition and then erect the monument in one of the Chicago parks.

The Bristol, England, Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to furnish an exhibit for the Exposition that will doubtless attract a great deal of attention. In addition to a representation of the manufactures of the place, the exhibit will show much in illustration of the lives and discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot, upon whose early American explorations is based England's claim to its past and present possessions in this country. The Merchant Venturer's Guild has agreed to contribute Cabot relics, of which it has a large collection.

The women of Denver are engaged in raising $10,000 with which to contribute something notable to the Colorado exhibit at the Exposition. They propose to get Preston Powers to reproduce in bronze, one-eighth larger than life size, his celebrated group, "The Closing Era," which represents a dead buffalo and a solitary Indian in melancholy contemplation of it—the two forming, as Bierstadt says in commending the project, a "perpetuation in bronze of a dual departing race." After exhibiting at Chicago, it is the intention to place the group in the capitol grounds at Denver.

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY

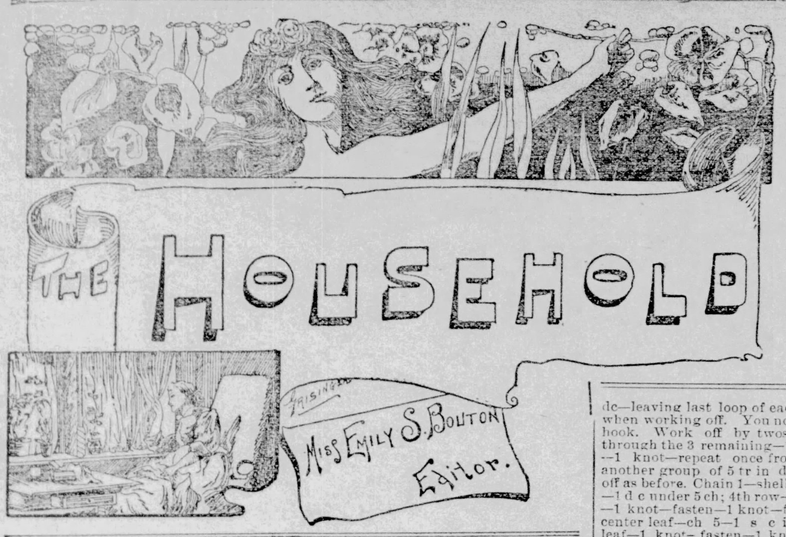
As a Sample of the Altitudinous Counter-Jumper.

The officious counter-jumper is an unmitigated nuisance, but he flourishes and multiplies nevertheless. And of all seasons of the year he is most numerous about the holidays. He so rarely gets is just deserts that it is a pleasure to record one instance where he did get it, says the Chicago *Mail*. To accommodate the holiday rush a State street firm put in a large force of extras a few days ago. Yesterday the proprietor, while discussing the quality of a piece of goods with the agent of a New York house, remarked that the easiest way to prove his point would be to get a sample of the cloth in question. Excusing himself, he walked down to a counter presided over by one of the new hands and asked to be shown a certain kind of goods. "There, that's it!" exclaimed the proprietor; let me have a small sample of it, if you please, right away."

"We don't do that kind of business here," rudely replied the altitudinous young man.

"What 'kind of business' don't you do?" calmly asked the unknown employer.

"We don't give away samples of our goods."




## HOME TALKS.

### HOW LITERARY GROWTH IS MADE.

**Forming the Habit of Good Reading—What to Read and What to Leave Unread—The Choice Depends Upon Habit.**

We are the creatures of habit.

It is the easiest thing in the world to become so accustomed to the recurrence of a thing whether it be something to be desired or otherwise, that, missing it, there is a feeling of strangeness, as if something were gone out of the life. This is as true in the mental and spiritual life as in the physical. The mind becoms habituated to certain lines of thought, and turns involuntarily in their directions, crying out for satisfaction just as insistently as the body does for a certain kind of food or drink to which it has grown accustomed. Knowing this, and also recognizing what is now acknowledged to be scientifically true, that thought may be transferred to others, and it is easy to understand why we must be held responsible, not only for outward physical actions, but for the inner mental ones which possess a moral quality.

Aside, however, from this view of the matter is the one referring to mental habits alone—the habit of seeking the best of everything in the intellectual world; the habit of perceiving what is valuable to work for and obtain by study and reading from the treasures of thought poured out in the past, and from the great tide that is flowing into the present. It is just as easy to do this as to dissipate the thought-energy by letting it wander over a multiplicity of little things, until the habit is fixed of flitting from one to another, butterfly-like, nor pausing anywhere long enough to gather whatever good might be obtained.

"It is very little use for me to enter into any scheme for literary culture," said some one in my presence not long ago—a woman yet in her thirties; "I cannot remember anything."

"You mean," I answered, "that you have not yet formed the *habit* of remembering anything. If that is so, the sooner you commence the better."

"What, now, at my age?" she exclaimed. "It is too late. Had I begun when I first left school, before I had so much to think of, it might have been possible."

"That is where I think you are mistaken. Even were you a Methuselah a good habit could be substituted for a bad one, if you would only think so. But you are young yet, and so in the world's thought have that advantage. Just shut right down to-day upon the rambling, discursive way you have of thinking, talking, and, more especially, reading. To a large degree we are all guilty of the same thing and one reason is we attempt to go over too much ground. We read *at* things; that is, we run through books, magazines, and papers as if we were trying to keep pace with a-mile-a-minute railroad train. There is no reason why things should stay that are only given a moment's comfortable lodgment."

In truth, there is an art in knowing in these days what to read and what to let alone. Of course we cannot possibly do more than take a mere fraction of the good books in the world. Somewhere I saw that in the library of the British museum there are now 1,100,000 printed books, and in the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris 3,000,000 volumes. An estimate made by an experienced librarian was that there are 25,000 new books now appearing annually, so that if anyone read on an average one book a fortnight, he could only manage something over 1,200 books in a half century. The only thing to do then is to form the habit of selecting the best books, and by that I mean those which most appeal to the person's individual tastes and enthusiasms. Prof. Richardson says in his "Choice of Books"—which by the way, contains much that is excellent and helpful for those who desire to educate themselves in this direction—"the reading habit is a growth, a development, not a creation; and all measures for its cultivation, whether from without or within, should be made with this fact in mind. And where strict and even stern regulation is necessary, the direction will be most profitable that best succeeds in causing itself to be assimilated in the mind of the governed, as a part of that mind and not as a foreign addition."

In other words, if any one, in trying to break up a bad or discursive habit of reading, forces herself into a path for which she has not the slightest liking, merely because it has been pronounced a good one by some adviser, the result will be simply a "foreign addition," and not that assimilation that brings mental growth.

Not that wise counsel in the matter is not exceedingly helpful. And happy, indeed, is that man or that woman who was thus directed in childhood, into pleasant paths of literature, so that before maturity the habit of loving the fellowship of good books had grown masterful. As Edward Everett Hale says, regarding the beginnings of reading: "Whatever avenue we take into the maze must be one of the pleasant avenues, or else, in a world which the good God has made very beautiful, the young people will go a-skating, or a-fishing, or a-swimming, and not a-reading, and no blame to them."

Of course the real value of a book to you or to me is what it gives us that is helpful; what will aid our mental and spiritual growth. The choice is a personal matter and cannot be subject to set rules, but wherever it falls, it must be upon those which the best minds have pronounced worthy to live, if culture is the object. Emerson advised that we should read no book that is not more than a year old. This it seems to me is an extreme view, for we need to keep to some degree apace with the new books of the day, yet the effort to do that may be carried to the extent of dissipating the energies upon much that will fall away into oblivion, leaving the standard productions of the past unread. This is what he calls "wasting memory upon a crowd of mediocrities."

I suppose there are few people who do not sometimes waste time upon literary "mediocrities," even though their endeavor is to choose the best. In considering this there is some consolation in the thought that we can not "remember all that we read." In truth there is much that we need to forget, because it is bad, and much that is only useful while we are reading, and then should pass away. "We should no more lament its loss," says Professor Richardson, "than because we do not remember what we had for breakfast a year ago to-day, or the exact length of the invigorating walk we took on that breezy morning week before last." Both served their purpose of strengthening, and that was all that is necessary.

Of course the habit of skimming is a bad one and it is very common. Then the most important facts, the most exquisite pictures that would be valuable to retain are as evanescent as dew. The only way to overcome this is to read earnestly, seeking to make our own, whatever appeals to us. We need not worry if we cannot recall exact dates or words, if what we desire most to possess remains. To vex our souls because the day and the year upon which some great man who lived centuries ago was born or died escapes us, is needless. The thing is to remember what that life said to us while we were reading; whether it helped us by broadening our outlook into the world, or warned us of the rocks upon which it was wrecked.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

### *Work For the Housekeepers.*

February and March are usually the dullest and most unpleasant months in the year, for many people. But to others they bring a resting spell, before commencing the spring work, and the time can be very well spared then for extra sewing, or in preparing for the following season. It is too early for doing very much summer dressmaking, but last year's garments may be looked over and made ready for future use. All dresses, over-garments, etc., that will require to be again should be mended, the skirts and sleeves of school dresses lengthened if necessary, and when this work is done, one knows what *new* material must be purchased. Underwear, table and bed linen can be made up now, and as there is so little change in the fashion of such things, a quantity may be made at once. Extra bed quilts and comforts, should be looked after, and mended if necessary so that they will be ready to put away in the spring when they will no longer be needed. If the summer underwear and hosiery were put aside in the fall, without having been carefully mended, now is just the time to take care of them, and see that they are all ready for use when needed. Attention to these things now will help very much when the spring house cleaning time comes, and when the sudden and most unexpected hot days, which seem so far away now, but which will undoubtedly come, are with us, we shall have less dread of our work then, if we have our clothing all ready and can be comfortably dressed.

### *Fancy Work and House Decoration.*

CHAIR CUSHIONS.—Very pretty and serviceable cushions, sometimes termed saddlebag, are made as follows: Fill two cushions 13x20 inches in size, with hair, feathers or down as preferred. One, however, should be made much thinner than the other. Cover both with blue denim. Upon the outer side of the thicker one, have some bold conventional pattern stamped and follow the figures around in a long, close button-hole stitch. Connect them with cob-web lines of a darker shade than is used for the button-holing. The colors should be chosen to harmonize with the coloring of the room. The lining may be of the plain denim.

Cover the thinner cushion with the denim plain upon both sides. Upon the outer put a pocket 10x20 inches, which has been decorated to match the top of the other cushion. Sew this in with the cover. This one is to hang over the back of the chair, and the pocket used for work scissors, thimble, etc.

These two parts of the whole are joined by lacing cord or ribbon through rings sewed to one edge of each. The rings should be covered with silk, either crocheted or buttonholed, and of the same color as that employed in the decorations. Any other strong material may be used instead of the denim, if desired, for covers.

MIRROR DECORATION.—Get a yard of broad ribbon, either heavy satin or moire, and of some light, delicate shade. Fringe the ends, or point them, and put a heavy tassel upon each point. Through the center work with liquid gold paint, and in antique lettering, the words:

O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!

At each end of the lines paint or embroider a design of flowers. This decoration is to be thrown carelessly across the top of the mirror.

### *Knitting and Crocheting.*

Knitting abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; tto, throw thread over; n bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; ct ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, treble; sh c, short crochet.

KNOT LACE IN GUIPURE DESIGN.—Chain 25. Turn, 1 sc in 5th stitch to form a circle. Chain 23.

1st row—3 dc—2 ch—3 dc in 5th stitch to form a shell. Make a knot in this manner: Draw the stitch, which you now have on the hook, out a quarter of an inch. Throw thread over hook, draw thread through long stitch. Now insert hook between solitary thread and long stitch, draw thread through. Now you have two loops on hook. Draw thread through these, and your knot is finished. Skip 9 st of chain—1 sc in 10th st—1 knot—13 dc in 5 ch of foundation—1 knot—skip 9 st—1 sc in next st—1 knot—1 shell in last st; 2d row—ch 5—shell in shell—1 knot—fasten in close work of knot of 1st row—1 knot—1 dc in each of 1st—5 dc—* 2 knots—1 dc in same stitch used for last dc—1 dc in each of next 4 dc—repeat once from * 1 knot—fasten in lower knot as described above—1 knot—shell in shell; 3d row—ch 5—shell in shell—ch 1—* 1 treble in 1st dc—keeping last two st of treble on the hook—1 tr in each of next 4 dc—leaving last loop of each tr on hook when working off. You now have 6 st of hook. Work off by twos, and finally through the 3 remaining—1 knot—fasten—1 knot—repeat once from *. Make another group of 5 tr in dc's, and work off as before. Chain 1—shell in shell—ch 1—1 d c under 5 ch; 4th row—ch 5, sh in sh—1 knot—fasten—1 knot—fasten in top center leaf—ch 5—1 s c in top of same leaf—1 knot—fasten—1 knot—sh in sh—ch 1—1 d c under 5 ch; 5th row—ch 5—sh in sh—1 knot—fasten in group of knots—1 knot—13 d c in 5 ch—1 knot—fasten as above—1 knot—sh in sh—1 ch—1 d c under 5 ch—ch 5; 6th row—same as 2d row; 7th row—same as 3d row; 8th row—same as 4th row to heading. Then 7 ch—1 s c at end of 7th row—ch 4—fasten in 6th row; 9th row—21 d c in 7 ch—1 d c in next d c—ch 1—finish as 5th row; 10th row—Like 6th to scallop—then 1 knot—1 d c in each of the 1st 5 d c of 21 d c—* 2 knots—1 d c in st used for last d c—1 d c in each of next 4 d c—repeat 5 times from *—1 knot—fasten in 5th row—3 ch—fasten in 4th row; 11th row—1 knot *—finish leaf like in 3d row—1 knot—fasten in knot—1 knot—repeat 4 times more from *—1 knot—1 d c in d c—1 ch—finish like 3d row; 12th row—Like 4th to end of heading—then * 2 knots—fasten in top of leaf—2 knots—fasten in group of knots underneath—repeat 4 times more from *—2 knots—fasten in 3d row—ch 3—fasten in 2d row; 13th row—* 1 knot—fasten in knot—ch 5—fasten in same stitch—repeat 9 more times from *—1 knot—1 d c in d c—ch 1—finish like 5th row; 14th row—like 6th row—then * 1 ch—6 d c—alternating with 2 ch in circles formed by 5 ch of previous row—repeat 9 more times from *—1 ch—fasten in 1st row; 15th row—* 1 ch—5 groups of 2 d c—alternating with picots in spaces in shells. (To make picots: 4 ch—fasten with sc in in last d c made)—1 ch—1 sc in 1 ch—space between shells—repeat 9 times more from *—1 ch—and finish like 7th row. This completes one scallop. Hope you will all try it, as it is surely sufficiently novel, and very beautiful.—THE GIRL.

### *Correspondence.*

ROSE GERANIUM TELLS THE HOUSEHOLD HOW TO WASH WITH GASOLINE.—Arrange the white clothes in a large tub, the dirtiest in the bottom; if you have a large washing, use two tubs, or a bucket, and put the dirtiest pieces in that. Fill your boiler with water, in which you shave a bar, or three-fourths of a bar of good soap; three-fourths of a bar is enough for a medium washing. After the water boils, pour one-half cupful of gasoline over the clothes, then pour on your boiling suds; see that the clothes are entirely covered with water. Allow them to stand four or five hours, until you can wring out without cooling the water. Wring out and arrange in tub as before, pour on another boiler of suds, let it stand four or five hours again; wring out (rubbing wrist bands or any very soiled places, with the hands,) rinse, starch and hang out; no bluing is necessary. When dry they will be beautifully white and clear, and above all, perfectly clean. Wash your colored clothes in the suds, which is all the rubbing you will do, and if you will let them remain in your first suds awhile, they will require but little rubbing.

This is a successful way to wash, and if you follow these directions, there can be no failure. There are three things to remember, plenty of soap, plenty of water, and plenty of time. If you lack any of these, do not try it. Some ladies have objected to the time, but you can sew or do other work. Why not allow the clothes to wash themselves, if they can? This does away with the terrible odor of boiling when you use kerosine, and the clothes will never become grimy or yellow.

Any stains should be wet in a little cold water beforehand. You can heat the water when preparing a meal, and save fuel,

If you let them stand over night, which I often do in winter, cover the tub with an old comfort or pieces of carpet, as the water must not get cold, or the clothes will absorb the dirt again, and be stiff and hard to rub.

I have washed this way over a year. All the ladies who have tried it, are delighted, and keep it up.—ROSE GERANIUM.

A NEW FRIEND TELLS ABOUT SOME FLOWERS.—Hyacinths, tulips, narcissus etc., will bloom more than once planted out, but bloom but once in the house. They may be planted out, however, and will bloom the next season. Hyacinths for blooming indoors should be planted anytime from the middle of September to December 1, and may be cultivated in a variety of ways, in glasses of water, pots or boxes. They should be put in a cool, dark place at least a month, or until well rooted. When brought into light they should have as much air as possible, without being in a draught. Do not place near a stove, and do not try to grow in a room where much gas is burned. It is very important in growing bulbs in parlors and other rooms that the air be kept as moist as possible.

An extremely dry atmosphere is sure death to bulbs. For growing hyacinths, tulips, daffodils, etc., out doors, in beds and borders, they should be planted from October to December, before winter frost sets in. They succeed in any well drained soil. Dig deep and mix in a little good rotted manure. Set bulbs three to four inches deep and six to ten inches apart. Give a good covering of leaves or other litter during the winter.

When the leaves or tops decay, and shrivel up after blooming, the bulbs should be taken up and stored away until next planting season.—M.

### *Correspondence Clippings.*

VARIOUS OPINIONS ABOUT EASY HOUSEKEEPING.—At all times give your mind something to think of besides the common affairs of the vicinity and the household cares. Something intellectual and ennobling.—PETE.

Use colored clothing, unbleached table and bed linen to save much washing. Take care not to burn the untensils used in cooking, and so save them, and also much trouble in keeping them clean. Use all help possible, such as knitting and sewing machines.—SMILAX.

My greatest labor-saver in the bedroom is spring-bottom beds and mattresses; in the sitting-room a base-burning wood stove and folding bed; in the kitchen a gasoline cook stove.—MRS. MARY J. W.

Put your mind into your work, and by thinking of what you have to do, save yourself many steps. If you have to go to your cellar for several articles, take a tray with you and bring them all at once.—MRS. LOW HARE.

"The easiest way to keep house" is to adhere closely to the laws of health, in order that you may enter upon your task cheerfully. Provide yourself with all the labor-saving conveniences that you can afford. Have a place for everything, and have each member of the family to understand where each article used in common is to be kept. Don't fail to take time to read helpful things, write to your friends and visit your neighbors. You will find that all these things will make housekeeping easier.—RUTH.

A great deal more depends on good management than the so-called hard work, that a great many are inclined to believe necessary, in all neat, well-regulated houses. In the first place the housekeeper by a little planning can so arrange that all the conveniences the house affords be at her command; then by doing things at the proper and most convenient time, she will be surprised at how easily and quickly she may be at liberty to indulge in any recreation which may present itself, or her opportunity afford.—MRS. W. M. H.

I think it is a great deal easier to clear up the table as soon as all are through eating, and wash up the dishes before they get dried, than it is to sit down an hour or two. As sure as you sit down to rest, as some of the good housekeepers say, you will find that you are very tired, and will generally sit longer than you first intended to. While if you go to your work and finish it, you will have it off your mind, and can rest easy. Some of you may laugh at this, but I can stand it, I think. Although I am only 13 years old, I can cook most any dish, and I do all the housework, for my mother is sick part of the time.—CORA B.

### *Inquiries.*

Will some one tell me of a remedy for sneezing a great deal? Is it called hay fever, and is it caused by the climate, or cured by a change of climate?—AUNTIE.

Will some one who has used invisible ear cushions for deafness, tell me if they were of any assistance?—A SUFFERER.

Will some one suggest a pretty way in which I can fix up my husband's grave, so that it will look nice all the year? He died last summer.—ELIZABETH.

Will some one send appropriate name for a school society; also class mottoes?—A SCHOOL GIRL.

Will some one tell me how to clean a wreath of sea coral? It has become yellow, and washing it makes it worse.—FARMER'S WIFE.

Will some one send some patterns for cross-stitch embroidery for an ottoman cover?—LOTTIE.

These cross-stitch patterns are very difficult to give plainly enough to be of any use, without illustrations.—ED.

Will Jean Hunt give me her advice about some goods I want to dye. It is part silk and cotton grenadine, with a fish net and a close lace brocade stripe. It turned gray and I should like to dye it black again, if it can be done satisfactorily. Which dye will I have to use? The silk or cotton or both; and how can I press twist? Please tell me all about it as I have never done anything of the kind. If you think it would not prove satisfactory please say so.—MRS. L. A. H.

Can some one give a cure for asthma, or tell me something that will give temporary relief?—GOLDENROD.

### *Answers to Inquiries.*

School Girl:—The poem you mention is most too long to publish in the HOUSEHOLD. It is set to music, and you can obtain it at any music store.—ED.

Farmer's Wife:—Write to the congressman of your district and ask him if he cannot have some seeds sent to you.—ED.

H. P. C.:—A lady who is engaged to be married should not accept the attentions or company of any other gentleman than her betrothed, unless with his consent and full approval.—ED.

Interested:—The book of the life of Anna Ella Carroll, regarding whom the editor wrote some time ago, can be obtained by sending $1.10 to the *Woman's Journal*, 3 Park street, Boston, Mass.—ED.

Donna McDonald:—Permit me to say sumac is an uncultivated vine, and at certain times of the year is as poisonous as wild ivy.

A sure cure for catarrh is as follows: Buy a dime's worth of chamomile blossom from any druggist—crush fine and fill a new clay pipe. Then drop three or four drops of oil of tar in the pipe and smoke once or twice a day, exhaling the smoke through the nostrils. This remedy will be found infallible when all other so-called "sure cures" have failed.—ADAM CRANK.

Mrs. J. H. M.—Soak your cloth in chloride of lime water to remove mildew. Use about ¼ lb. lime, to 2 pailfuls of water.—EVANS LAKE MAE.

The purple ground cherry is an annual requiring similar cultivation to the tomato. It can be transplanted or planted early, where it is to grow with lettuce or radishes that are to be pulled. The fruit is inclosed in a husk and is often over an inch in diameter. It is very sour, and if used at its best, before fully ripe, has a flavor between a gooseberry and green grape; makes excellent sauce or preserves, and is a great acquisition where fruit is scarce, as it bears abundantly and is ready for use from August until frost.—MRS. IDA KAYS.

"Nancy Dobbins:"—Here is a recipe for making honey. Good brown sugar, 10 lbs.; water, 1 qt.; old bee bread honey, in the comb, 2 lbs.; cream of tartar, 1 teaspoonful; gum arabic, 1 oz.; oil of peppermint, 3 drops; oil of rose, 3 drops. Mix and boil two or three minutes. Have ready 1 more qt. of water, in which an egg is well beaten up; pour it in and as it begins to boil, skim well. Remove from the fire, and when a little cool add 2 lbs. of nice bees honey and strain.—M. E. W.

"Mrs. Alida H."—If you will cut up half a cake of soap in a gallon of water, in your boiler, and let it get hot to dissolve, then fill the boiler two-thirds full of water and put in two tablespoonfuls of kerosene; then your clothes, the ones most soiled at the bottom, and let them come to a scald, you will have nice white clothes. The water should be only milk warm when the clothes are put in. Try, and report what success you had.—KANSAS KATE.

### *Menu for Dinner, Tuesday.*

Cream of Celery Soup.
Broiled Steak. Mushroom Sauce.
Potato Croquettes. Corn.
Stewed Beans. Cabbage. French Dressing.
Cabinet Pudding. Banana Sauce.
Coffee.

### *Recipes.*

CREAM OF CELERY SOUP.—Wash and cut in small pieces 3 roots of celery. Cover it with 1 pt. of water and boil it 30 minutes, then press through a colander. Put 1 qt. of milk on to boil; add to it the water and the celery that was pressed through the colander; also a slice of onion. Rub smooth 1 tablespoonful of butter and 2 tablespoonfuls of flour; stir into the boiling soup, and stir constantly until it thickens. Add salt and pepper and serve at once; ¼ of veal or other soup stock may be added, instead of all milk.

MUSHROOM SAUCE.—Slice thin ¼ lb. bacon, place in a frying-pan and fry out all the fat. Remove the bacon and stir into the fat 1 tablespoonful of flour; when smooth, add ¼ pt. of good meat stock and 1 tablespoonful of Worcester shire sauce; When it boils, stir in 1 pt. of fresh or canned mushrooms and simmer gently 15 minutes if fresh mushrooms are used, and 5 minutes for canned. Add a tablespoonful of sherry wine added just before serving is considered an improvement by some.

BUTTERMILK MUFFINS.—For "Bachelor:"—Beat hard 2 eggs into about 1 qt. of buttermilk; stir in flour to make a thick batter, and lastly, 1 teaspoonful of salt and the same of soda. Bake in a hot oven in well greased tins. Muffins of all kinds should be cut just round the edge, then pulled open with the fingers. Now, my advice to you is, to get a wife to make your muffins for you.—IDA E. WEST.

HOW TO CLEAN LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Wash them well in hot water with a flannel cloth and toilet soap. Let them cool, and rinse well in cold water and wipe with a cotton cloth, then rub with a dry flannel until they shine. This will produce a better light, and they will stay clean longer.—MARY E. PAYNE.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Put a few drops of oil of winter green on sugar and eat every hour till relieved of the pain. A sure cure if persevered in.—GOLDEN ROD.

FRIED ONIONS.—Remove the skin from the onions, cut them in slices, cover with boiling water, add a teaspoon. ful of salt and boil for 20 minutes. Drain, place in a frying pan with some salt pork drippings and fry for ¼ hour. Salt and pepper to taste and serve hot. Cooked in this manner, onions are not as unpleasant, nor as apt to be indigestible as when fried without the previous boiling.

BREAD OMELET.—Separate, and beat 3 eggs; add to the beaten yolks ½ cupful bread crumbs, ½ cup milk, salt and pepper; mix thoroughly and stir into the mixture the beaten whites of the eggs. Put a piece of butter the size of a walnut into a smooth frying pan; as soon as hot, turn in the mixture and set it over a clear fire, being careful that it does not burn when brown on the bottom, and set around the edge, place the pan in the oven for a moment to set the middle of the omelet. Turn out on a hot platter with the brown side upwards. Serve immediately, or it will fall.

BLACK FRUIT CAKE.—1 pt. flour, 1 lb. butter, 9 eggs, 1 lb. sugar, ½ coffee cupful molasses, 6 tablespoonfuls of coarse brown flour, 3 lbs raisins, ½ lb. currants, ¼ lb. chopped almonds, 10 ozs. each of chocolate and grated cocoanut, 2 tablespoonfuls finely ground coffee, 1 tablespoonful each of various kinds of spices, a small glass of jelly and 2 tablespoonfuls baking powder. Bake in one very large or two smaller cakes. It improves with age.—MOTHER.

—When you buy your spring medicine you should get the best, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It thoroughly purifies the blood.

## MRS. WARD'S NEW BOOK

### THE HISTORY OF DAVID GRIEVE.

**A Work Powerful in Style and Full of Artistic Touches—It Lacks Lightness, However, and Is Somewhat Depressing.**

A gruesome, gloomy book from beginning to end, from first page to last, at the first reading, is "The History of David Grieve," Mrs. Humphrey Ward's latest novel, the advent of which has been looked forward to with such eager expectations, that thousands were sold before it was out of press. It is powerfully written, there can be no question of that, but its power is all directed in one way, that of painting shadows, so deep, so dense, that the effort to pass through them makes one grow cold and heavy in spirit. No gleam of light appears in the whole of it except the little that is given at the last by the quaint child, Sandy, the son of David Grieve.

And yet to those who will go through its pages a second time there will come a consciousness of an undertone of hope and courage which the author has meant to convey—a tone which grows in strength until it finds expression in the

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

summing up at the end of the character of her hero, who has been born into a strong and noble maturity through the storm and stress of struggle, pain and sorrow.

It is different from "Robert Elsmere," though touching upon the same subjects. That was a work brought forth from the conditions of the day, and contributing largely to the spiritual growth of those who were in the whirlwind of questioning doubt in which Elsmere was described to be. Mrs. Ward has a keen, subtle power of analysis of the inner workings of the human heart, but it sometimes seems to me that she does it almost wholly from the outside and does not enter in, in the least; that it is all purely intellectual, without any heart beat of sympathy.

That she is one of the greatest writers of the day cannot be denied. She is contributing nobly to the masterpieces of English fiction, and her work, it seems to me, must live as such.

Now to the book itself. It is divided into four parts. Childhood, Youth, Storm and Stress, and Maturity. In the first we are shown the boy and girl, David Grieve and his sister Louie, stranded in the home of an uncle where they have found no love, except the little that Reuben Grieve, always "scairt of his fermagant wife, holds for them in his heart, but rarely dares to show, and never in her presence. It is a childhood of gloom, into which the only ray of light that ever comes is when the little ones run away from the hated Aunt Hannah for an hour or two into the country that lies around the farm.

The atmosphere of this part of the book is intensely depressing. David is yet a boy, promising, it is true, "animal" of what he becomes afterward, but yet unformed and groping after the explanation of things that are a constant puzzle to him. Louie, the sister, possesses not one quality to attract. Any one nearer an imp of darkness in every quality could scarcely be described. Both the children give the promise of the rich, dark beauty of their French mother, whom their father married to his own undoing.

Louie teases and torments her brother at every opportunity. She hates the books that he wants to read; she gibes at him; she torments him in every way, but with the chivalrous instinct that is strong in some natures, he stands by her and watches to see that she does not come utterly to grief.

One hurries through these first pages with the feeling that if they were the work of any ordinary writer, skipping would be in order. In the second part the interest deepens. David has run away, and established himself in Manchester. He is now a stalwart, handsome lad whose whole idea of pleasure is bounded by books. He is first, clerk in a bookstore, then sets up in a small fashion for himself and readily wins friends so that he is soon in a fair way to get on in the world. New friends are introduced, each one with some peculiar trait that at once individualizes him or her in the reader's thought. Dora, with her high church proclivities, her strong spiritual aspirations, her ever-ready helping hand to those suffering, and yet growing narrow and bigoted; pretty Lucy, just home from boarding school, vain, inconsequent but affectionate and good-natured; grim, gaunt, tyrannical Mr. Purcell; Daddy, Dora's father, whose chief end in life is to annoy the man he hates, Purcell, and who, for this purpose, reforms and lives a decent, respectable life—all these enter largely into David Grieve's life at this time. He had left Louie behind him, with the intention of sending for her when he was able to care for her, yet rather dreading the break up of his pleasant days when her tempestuous ways should be projected therein. Meanwhile his spiritual questionings have been going on. He has passed from any thought of religious conviction after the orthodox fashion, and is an infidel. Yet though he cannot make it all out, he is full of schemes for helping other people, and finds fair to make one of the most noble of men.

By and by, he sends for his sister, who comes to him developed into a magnificent looking young woman, but with the same wild temper and unbounded self-will and selfishness that characterized her childhood.

The interest grows somewhat through this part, although one's sympathy it yet not warm and intense with any of the characters. At least I could only feel indifference towards all except David, himself, and the minister, Acrum, indifference unbroken by anything but aversion towards Louie.

When the third part is reached there is no longer a flagging of interest. David and his sister go to Paris partly on business, and partly for an outing, and here, in this gay French capital, with its dashing, seething tides of passionate life, David meets with the experience that alters and transforms his whole after existence. Mrs. Ward has shown wonderful power in her delineation of that strange, complex character, Elise Delaunay, a French artist, with whom David falls so madly in love that every thought that does not contain her, every ambition that has not her for its object, are flung to the winds. She loves him, but hates herself for doing so. Her whole being until he came had been absorbed in her desire to become a great artist.

Through the life of David Grieve at this period the tempest sweeps with rare fury. Almost the very foundations seem riven, but forth from its power comes David Grieve the man, noble, generous, and true to his convictions. Through storm and stress he reaches to a rich maturity, with settled purposes that are in a line with great accomplishment. His religious nature finds satisfaction at last, and it is to this that Mrs. Ward means to bring those who follow her characters through to the end.

"The History of David Grieve" is not to me in any sense a pleasant book. Probably it was not written with the thought of giving pleasure, but rather to teach how a noble life may be evolved from the depths of moral defeat, and made to be a glorious exemplification of a self-sacrificing love for the human race.

The book is published by Macmillan & Company, New York city.

For the Young Folks.

### *The Elf and the Dormouse.*

Under a toadstool
Crept a wee elf,
Out of the rain
To shelter himself.

Under the toadstool,
Sound asleep,
Sat a big dormouse
All in a heap.

Trembled the wee elf,
Frightened, and yet
Fearing to fly away
Lest he get wet.

To the next shelter—
Maybe a mile!
Sudden the wee elf
Smiled a wee smile.

Tugged till the toadstool
Toppled in two.
Holding it over him
Gaily he flew.

Soon he was safe home
Dry as could be.
Soon woke the dormouse—
"Good gracious me!

Where is my toadstool?"
Loud he lamented.
—And that's how umbrellas
First were invented.

—[St. Nicholas.

### *THE SPARROWS OF ST. JOHN'S.*

BY JOHN J. A. BECKET.

"You mustn't be so greedy."

A little girl in a prim white gown, with the warm sunlight streaming down upon her from the overhanging network of the elms, spoke this brief homily, like a small Saint Francis of Assisi in petticoats, to a mob of sparrows gormandizing on the crumbs of bread she had flung upon the grass for them.

Every morning Rose Halliday's hand scattered the birds' breakfast for them on the greensward; and when the twilight was beginning to veil the garden of Saint John's in its peaceful quiet, their evening meal was strewn for them in like fashion.

The sparrows bobbed about fearlessly as they devoured their meal. It was like manna from the skies for them.

This little Lady Bountiful of the sparrow community of Saint John's church was the only child of the rector of the quaint old house of worship. She was born in the rectory, and her seven years of life had grown sweet in the mellow atmosphere of this haven of gentle repose, which seemed so much aloof from the bustling city in which it lay.

The church straggled over much ground, with an affection for the earth which would not suffer it to mount skyward very far. It jutted out into buttresses, swelled into gables, and tapered into finials; and the sunlight was shed through the stained-glass windows of the baptistery and the chancel like warm thoughts through the mind, leaving a glow.

The building stood back from the city street—not unsympathetically, but as if suggesting that the church were something in the world, but not of it. A broad stretch of green lawn lay between it and the cobble-stoned street.

Stately elms rose with a soaring lightness into the air, and their lithe branches waved above the low-pointed roof of the church as if in benediction.

An old iron fountain, with the melancholy air of having outlived its youth and usefulness which is usual with old iron fountains, cropped out from the middle of the sward. It never played. It was too old to play, perhaps. It only stood there as in pensive survival of its usefulness.

From the trunks and limbs of the slender elms small protuberances jutted out. They were the homes of the sparrows; and two or three generations of the brown busybodies had crept through their tiny doorways out into the wide sunlight of the world.

Mr. Halliday had put up these tenements for the birds years ago, when sparrows were less common than they are now, and when their existence was credulously believed to be a blessing to parks and gardens. But now that they had been proved to be a very doubtful blessing, and their absence was generally more appreciated than their company, the rector seriously thought of plucking their homesteads from the elms, and thus evicting them.

While he was meditating this movement against the feathered chatterers, he saw Rose, one bright morning, scattering crumbs for them to eat. He looked at the small, confiding brown coats, hobbing fussily around at her feet, snapping up the snowy crumbs and cocking their saucy heads in the air as they intemperately swallowed them. It occurred to him that this function of his tiny daughter's might be the germs of a larger, nobler charity within her soul. Some day she would care to feed the human sparrows, who do not eat flies but must have bread.

The sparrow boxes stayed. They were not so great a nuisance after all! So every day their inmates fluttered down to the grass from their airy perches in the swaying elms, or whirled in from the streets to the morning or evening meal.

Rose mingled crumbs of infantile advice with the feeding, and the sparrows chattered, as with "Amen" and "Selah," to her admonitions, and were really encouraging examples of sparrows with a good appetite and apparently a good conscience.

This feeding the plebeian little birds was Rose's own idea. It may have been suggested to her small but active mind by a sermon of her papa's on Lazarus, who, she supposed, was a needy applicant for crumbs, which were cruelly denied him by a selfish rich man who had plenty of them going to waste. Here were lovers of crumbs at her very door.

There was one sparrow who came to grieve the heart of small Rose Halliday. In the beginning he was very regular at crumb time, and very selfish. He would bustle around and shamelessly brush the little sparrows out of the way—a performance which ill accorded with his ostensible mission.

As a result of his gluttony, the old bird fell into flesh, and grew lazily indifferent to bread crumbs. He would jump appolectically about after a succulent bug or some toothsome young worm, but crumbs no longer tempted him.

So when the others whirred down he would sit like a ball of brown wool on the back perch of his house, blinking at them lazily with his head well drawn down upon his soft shoulders. He preferred the delight of repose, with the warm summer air sifting in among his feathers.

Rose, in her solicitude, bethought one day of luring him on to his own good by setting for him a saucer of milk upon the grass. Lazarus, who was not old enough to be incurious, nor fat enough to be incapable of a little energy, tumbled off his perch and dropped into the milk which had been set forth as a tonic for him.

Very wet, he fluttered out in a sorry attempt at dignity, and cocking his oil head on this side and then on that to see if any one had noticed his misadventure, shook himself indignantly instead of pretending that he was fond of a milk bath.

While he was bristling all over like a porcupine, he espied a thin black cat slipping through the iron bars. He flew back to his home in a way that "rivaled" him terribly, and gave him a lasting prejudice against milk.

When Rose saw the alien cat licking the saucer dry, and casting a malevolently eager eye toward Lazarus, she felt that she could not expose the poor thing to such a danger again.

She could not take all the stray creatures of the neighborhood under her care; and, moreover, duty to her birds precluded any active ministering to hungry cats. So she abandoned her devices to win Lazarus to a heartier appetite.

He grew more indolent daily, and every day the fat grew thicker under his feathers, till at last he looked like the pompon in a soldier's cap. Now and then he would come to meals and select the largest crumbs; and, after eating them, he would lumberingly flutter back, and ask himself if it was worth while.

The sparrows of the neighborhood must have got wind of what a land of plenty Saint John's had become. Certainly the small girl saw the number of her boarders increasing. The vagabonds would come in from the streets, and sometimes sail over the low roof of the church, clustering greedily around the bread-strewer.

Rose did not care. She simply got more bread from the cook.

One day Rose saw another sort of sparrow of the street—a two legged little creature, too, but one without feathers or chirp. He pressed against the iron rails and looked with gaunt, hungry eyes at the feeding birds.

He was a boy; and he seemed to have run into eyes, because his nose was absurdly small, and his mouth, even major, was not much bigger than a marble. He coughed in a hollow, breathless, shaking way, as he pressed against the cold, hard bars.

Here was a greater sufferer than her bird Lazarus. The little girl ran into the house and got a large piece of bread, which the cook buttered for her; and then she returned to the small vagabond who was eying the birds still with undisguised envy. They had their clothes and their food came to them so easily, and he was hungry!

His eye lighted up when he saw the golden, delicious, brown bread; and as Rose stood looking at him as he ate with contented delight, he coughed now and then.

The pretty picture of Rose Halliday feeding bread and advice to the sparrows which had so impressed a young man one day that he had written a poem on it and sold it to a magazine for $7, was missing from the rectory sward a few days after the little boy with the appetite and the cough had admired it, too.

The rector came out and tossed some crumbs on the grass the first day; and then the cook came. Then nobody came; and the sparrows, if they could have reasoned about it, would have felt they had a grievance.

Even Lazarus felt a little ruffled over the sudden beginning of such a fast. would cock up his head expectantly when the sound of a faint cough floated out from a window on a level with its back perch. It was a cough very like the small boy's who had stood at the railing shaking with it. The small boy had not come back, despite his evident appreciation of the bread and butter.

The sparrows held a sort of mass-meeting on the grass and twittered noisily. The rector was fretted by their incessant chatter, for fear it would disturb the little girl, who lay with red cheeks, and a bright sheen in her blue eyes, tossing in bed and coughing chokily, just like the boy she had fed.

He shook his sermon at them one day, but they minded it no more than if they were brazen heathen. Some of them only flitted to the houses in the trees and made Lazarus, who drooped more heavily of late than ever, put his lazy head up testily and stir himself at their sauly ways. Yet he was hungry enough now to be grateful for crumbs.

One morning, as the sparrows peeped down on the world below them, they saw a long streamer of white falling from the door-knob. It was bound with white satin ribb

# News of the Week.

☞ THE BLADE is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give, first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and, lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### FREE SILVER MEN.

**They are Determined Not to Allow Tariff Agitation to Keep the Free Coinage Bill in the Background.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—(Special.)—The silver people still have war paint on, but they are waiting the return of Speaker Crisp, who is weather-bound at Fortress Monroe. He ought to be here to-morrow. They will then ask the committee on Rules to act on their resolution fixing a date for the silver bill.

"We shall not insist," said Mr. Pierce to THE BLADE correspondent, "on consideration of the silver bill before any tariff bill, if there's a desire to take up the tariff first, but we shall not consent to let the silver bill go over indefinitely without some arrangement for its consideration. If the committee will bring in a rule fixing a certain date for its consideration within a reasonable time and the House adopts it we shall make no objection to some tariff discussion, first if desired, but if they go into two or three months' discussion of the tariff without taking action on the silver bill, we shall know that it means postponement of silver, and we will fight that to the bitter end."

### BLAND AND HARTER.

**Hot Personal Scrap Between Two Statesmen in the House—Gold and Silver Watches in the Air.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—There was a lively scrap in the House this afternoon, between Congressman Harter, of Ohio, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri. Mr. Harter has been leading the fight against the silver bill, and worked Mr. Bland up to a pretty hot condition.

This afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Bland sent up to the clerk's desk a circular letter which Harter has been sending out to soldiers, saying that their payment of pensions would be depreciated if the silver bill was passed.

Bland then proceeded to read Harter's sketch of his life in the Congressional Directory, showing that Harter is a large manufacturer.

He proceeded to say that it was only the monopolists who are against free silver.

This stirred up a good deal of excitement in the House.

Harter got back by calling attention to Bland's sketch of his own life, which he said showed that Bland was a mine owner.

He proceeded to say that as for himself he did not own any gold except his watch.

This brought Bland to his feet, and amid roars of laughter he pulled out a silver watch from his own pocket and waved it aloft, showing his own loyalty to silver.

Harter stood true to his colors and waved his own gold watch and shouted while the House and galleries roared with laughter and applauded the pantomime.

All the time Harter waved his arms, but was unable to make his reply heard.

While the tilt lasted but a few minutes it was an indication of the intenseness of bitterness between the Democratic brethren over this question, on which they are so widely separated.

Harter said that the passage of the silver bill would re-elect President Harrison, and defeat the Democracy overwhelmingly.

**The German Chancellor's Washing.**

President Harrison and the diplomats of his Cabinet may have occasion to exercise their ability in preventing a war between the United States and Germany. A mighty issue has been brought to the front to the front here over the display of the underwear of the chancellor of the German legation. All of the streets in Washington have, along either side, a strip of "parking," so that each house has in front of it a lawn from 20 to 40 feet in length, which stretches between the building line and the sidewalk.

This ground is not in reality public property, the same as the streets, but the owners and occupants of the lots utilize the ground in front as a lawn, although they are not expected to use it for other purposes.

The German chancellor, however, has shocked his aristocratic neighbors by stretching a clothes line in front of his house, and his servants ornament it on wash days with

**The Family Washing.**

The neighbors naturally are shocked. The custom in the section where Chancellor Buddecke resides, is to send the washing out, but those who have it attended to at home dry their clothes either in the privacy of the laundry, or within the back yard. Chancellor Buddecke's back yard is too small for this purpose, and he therefore takes advantage of the privilege which foreign representatives have of defying the local laws and social customs, and the neighbors are weekly horrified with the spectacle of flannel drawers kicking up their heels on the lawn in front of his mansion, and colored undershirts waving their arms and tails in defiance of indignant protests.

Several of his neighbors have made complaint to the district authorities of the discourteous and unpleasant display made by the undergarments, which proves especially embarrassing during the social season, when the avenue in that vicinity is crowded with

**Fashionable Equipages,**

and the social act is being performed in the highest form known to social circles in Washington.

Neither the chancellor nor his wife were at home when the reporter called, but the colored girl readily admitted being in the habit of hanging out the washing. "There is no yard," she said, "but a small little piece not large enough to hang up clothes, and there is no way to get up to the roof, so I have to use the front."

A prominent District official said: "This may lead to an international question. The complaint will most likely be investigated, and perhaps a note sent to the chancellor with the intimation that hanging clothes in the parking is objectionable to the neighbors. Then if the chancellor refuses

**To Abate the Nuisance**

a letter might be sent the German minister reciting the facts in the case, and calling his attention to such a pronounced breach of the proprieties on the part of his subordinates. If the minister fails to come to time and call down his chancellor, the next step would be an appeal to the secretary of State to exert his diplomacy in securing the required concessions. It promises to become a celebrated case before the end is reached.

**To Relieve the Supreme Court.**

Congressman Chapin, the distinguished ex-mayor of Brooklyn, who was prominently mentioned as a gubernatorial candidate, has introduced a bill in the house which will prove of great interest to litigants and lawyers, and which, if it is passed, will have the effect of hastening action upon many cases now pending before the Supreme court and will also relieve that body of a large amount of business which has accumulated upon its docket in recent years.

The act of last Congress for the relief of the Supreme court, it will be remembered, provided that certain cases should hereafter be tried by additional Circuit courts which that act created. It was estimated that this would take more than one-half the business off the hands of the Supreme court. The act, however, made no provision for a transfer to those courts of cases which are already upon the docket of the Supreme court, but only related to those which hereafter might be appealed from the lower courts. The docket of the Supreme court, when this act was passed, had upon it some 1,300 cases, or more than three years' work for the court. Mr. Chapin's bill provides for the transfer from the Supreme court docket of the class of cases which are made the business of the courts to determine, and if passed will take more than one-half of the new cases from the present docket of the Supreme court and hasten their consideration.

### IT WASN'T SENSATIONAL.

**Mrs. Chief Justice Fuller Explains the Recent Marriage of Her Daughter in Italy.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A sensational dispatch was sent out from Washington Wednesday night in regard to the recent marriage of Miss Mary Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, to Colin C. Manning, son of ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina, which recently took place in Italy. The story in effect was that Manning had followed the young lady to Europe and had persuaded her to marry him in spite of the strong opposition of her parents.

Mrs. Fuller, in conversation with a newspaper representative yesterday expressed her sorrow and indignation that such unkind coloring should have been given to her daughter's marriage. Mrs. Fuller said that her daughter went to Berlin while in poor health to finish her musical education, but that soon after reaching there she grew much worse, and Mrs. Fuller was summoned to her bedside.

For days they watched the invalid, and just as soon as it was possible for her to be removed they took her down to San Remo. Her condition again became so critical that her life was despaired of and Mrs. Fuller felt that the devotion of Mr. Manning should receive its reward. The bans were put up, all the necessary conditions complied with, and the marriage took place when it seemed as if the bride would scarcely live an hour. But from that on a decided improvement was noticed in the invalid, and the fortnight that Mrs. Fuller stayed with her daughter she could see her strength slowly but surely coming back.

### SENATOR QUAY IS VERY SICK.

**His Wife Summoned to His Bedside in Florida.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 20.—Senator Quay is reported to be dangerously ill at

SENATOR QUAY.

St. Lucie. Mrs. Quay, who was summoned by telegraph, is now with him.

The nature of the Senator's illness is not known, but it is supposed to have been precipitated by the grip.

Senator Quay is not as ill as he has been reported.

### MORE RIGID THAN THE OLD LAW.

**Severe Penalties Provided for by the New Chinese Exclusion Act.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Owing to the fact that the congressional excursion to Chicago was to start at an early hour in the afternoon the attendance of senators at the opening of the proceedings in the Senate to-day was very small.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn today it be to meet next Tuesday.

The Senate has passed the bill extending for ten years the operation of the Chinese exclusion bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The bill passed by the Senate yesterday, extending for ten years the operations of the Chinese exclusion laws, is a substitute for a similar measure introduced by Senator Dolph.

The bill has a wider scope than is indicated by its title, for in addition to re-enacting the present exclusion laws, which are about to lapse, it contains a section intended to meet the difficulty the Treasury officials have encountered in returning Chinese to China through the judicial decisions adverse to their right to return them further than to the country from which they entered the United States. Under this construction of the law, the Treasury returned a number of Chinese to Canada instead of to China, and they were soon again smuggled across the line, which it was impossible to guard at all times and places. Another new section provides severe penalties for the return to the United States of Chinese once sent out of the country.

### NO UNEASINESS NEED BE FELT.

**Secretary Foster Says the Treasury is in Good Shape.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Foster said yesterday that there was nothing in the financial condition of the Treasury to cause uneasiness, and that it was silly to believe that he thought of using the $100,000,000 gold reserve to meet the needs of the government. He said also that while the present net cash balance of $27,500,000 consisted almost entirely of subsidiary coin and money on deposit with national banks, it did not include the national bank redemption fund of $5,500,000, and disbursing officers' balances, amounting to $25,000,000, both of which sums are subject to the action of the department, and should not be regarded as "demand liabilities."

### MR. BLAINE MEANT WHAT HE SAID.

**His Letter Was Unconditional and Won't Be Withdrawn.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—An Augusta, Maine, correspondent telegraphs his paper thus:

"It is known from authoritative sources among the friends of Mr. Blaine here that his recent letter of withdrawal was unconditional. Under no condition will he accept the Presidential nomination.

Mrs. Blaine and Emmons wanted him to be a candidate, but he said 'No.' His resolution was taken and this letter followed."

### 52D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

FEB. 18.—Senate—The urgency deficiency appropriation bill was considered, amended and passed. Bill passed for a public building at Salt Lake City. The contested Senatorial seat from Indiana was taken up, and after discussion, went over as unfinished business.

House.—The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to elect Senators by the people, was reported favorably to the House.

Feb. 17.—Senate—Joint resolution passed to return battle flags, captured during the Mexican war, to Mexico. Bills passed increasing appropriations for public buildings at Omaha and St. Paul. The Idaho contested election case was taken up, but a vote was not reached.

House—Resolution adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury as to amount of salt imported between Oct. 1, 1890, and Feb. 1, 1892; also one for information regarding our ocean mail routes. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole, without final action.

FEB. 18.—Senate—Senator Palmer, of Illinois, made a notable speech in support of the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. Eulogies were paid by different Senators to the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas.

House.—The most notable event of the day was the tilt between Messrs. Bland and Harter on the silver question, fully described elsewhere.

FEB. 19.—Senate—Resolution introduced requesting the President to communicate the recent proceedings regarding reciprocity between Canada and the United States. The bill to continue in force for ten years, and to extend forfeitures relating to and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons was taken from the calendar and passed. Other bills passed, for public buildings at Spokane Falls and Tacoma; granting the right of way to the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad company across the Fort Pembina reservation, in North Dakota. Adjourned till Tuesday.

House—The discussion of the silver bill was continued, and there was another fierce passage at arms between Bland and Harter, the latter predicting that if it passed the Democratic party would march to certain defeat in November. Warming to the subject, he declared that "if this free silver bill shall pass, the time will come when a man who voted for it as a Democrat will not be given a decent burial in a Democratic cemetery." Adjourned until Tuesday.

### THE BLADE'S VOTE.

**Politicians Believe it Shows Two-Thirds of the Republicans Want Harrison if Blaine is Out of the Race.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—The publication of the result of THE TOLEDO BLADE'S Presidential canvass is studied with much interest by politicians here. They conclude the result of the condition shown will be the renomination of Harrison. The figures published show that out of 27,731 votes, which are understood to represent every state in the Union, over 8,000 are for Harrison for first choice, and over 9,000 for him for second choice. As these 9,000 were for Blaine for first choice, it is reasonable to assume they are now for Harrison. This is looked upon as clearly indicating that about

**Two-thirds of the Party**

is for Harrison, now that Blaine is out of the field.

What this Blaine element might do in case of a definite movement for Alger by its leaders, of course, can not yet be determined.

There is reason to believe the Alger movement a strong one, and that those behind it mean business, but whether they will be able concentrate any considerable portion of the Blaine strength around him cannot yet be determined.

It is believed Cleveland supporters will take advantage of Cleveland's visit to Michigan and stir up

**As Vigorous a Boom**

for him in the Northwest as possible.

They recognize in that section his strong supporter now and that if he is to have any considerable strength in the convention it must be rapidly organized, and an effort in that direction will be made at once.

Congressman Castle, of Minnesota, who has just returned from that state, says: "Feeling in Minnesota and that section is practically all for Cleveland. I heard of a few Hill supporters, but think probably that

**Ninety Per Cent of the Democrats**

of that section are for Cleveland. The supposition that free coinage is popular there is a mistake. A large majority is against it, and this is one reason for Cleveland's popularity, while his clearly defined views on the tariff suit our people."

### TO RETURN THE MEXICAN FLAGS.

**Senator Sherman Favors the Surrender of Well-Earned Laurels.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the Senate, Mr. Sherman, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported back favorably the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Perkins, requesting the President to return to the Republic of Mexico, 21 battle flags, now in the museum of the United States military academy, which were captured by the army of the United States during the late war with Mexico. He said it was an act of courtesy to a friendly power, which had been suggested to Congress by the American minister to Mexico, and also by Mr. Curtis, the gentleman connected with the organization of the bureau of American Republics. The committee on Foreign Relations thought it a generous and proper thing to do for a friendly nation. Mr. Cockrell expressed his hearty approval of the joint resolution, and it was thereupon passed.

### MINISTER REID HASN'T RESIGNED.

**He Will Do So, However, After Return to This Country.**

PARIS, Feb. 22.—United States Minister Reid and family expect to sail on the steamship La Bourgogne on Saturday next. Mr. Reid does not wish to leave his work uncompleted, but it is held here M. Ribot is no longer in a position to sign treaties. Mr. Reid has not resigned the post of United States minister. It was his desire at first to resign early enough to enable him to present his successor to the French officials, but at the request of the State department at Washington he will not resign until after his arrival in America, and probably not until the extradition treaty is voted upon by the United States Senate.

### BRIGHT REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

**Factional Democrats Will Drive Louisiana to the Republicans.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Reports from Louisiana indicate that the two wings of the Democratic party there are making little progress in their effort to flop together, and prospects of Republican success in the state is bright unless Warmoth and his little faction insist on making trouble.

**Speaker Crisp Takes a Vacation.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Speaker Crisp left Washington last night for Fortress Monroe, where he will remain until Monday night, unless his family can persuade him to remain a few days longer. He has not fully recovered his strength since his recent illness and is in need of rest.

### NOTES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The cabinet meeting Friday considered the Bering Sea controversy, but took no action.

Secretary Foster denies that he is to be a party to any silver conference before he sails for Europe.

The President has approved the act amending the act in regard to the bridge across the Mississippi river at South St. Paul.

A bill has been reported to the House appropriating $50,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter for use in San Francisco harbor.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Electus B. Howard, of Michigan, to be collector of customs at Superior, Mich.

Mr. Fitch introduced a bill Friday to amend the McKinley tariff law so as to reduce the duty on barley from 30 cents to 10 cents a bushel of 48 pounds.

The receipts from internal revenue during the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were $87,700,094, being $1,238,110 more than for the same time last year.

The regular annual proclamation by the president, warning all persons against illegal sealing in Bering sea, has been prepared and will probably be issued in a few days.

The House committee on Postoffices and Post Roads has adopted Mr. Enloe's resolution with an amendment calling on the postmaster general for all information concerning contracts made under the mail subsidy act.

The Appropriation committee of the House has provided for the conduct of the investigation authorized by the House into the expenditures made from the money appropriated by the government in aid of the World's Fair project at Chicago.

The committee on Ways and Means Thursday devoted its attention to the principle of an income tax as a means of raising revenue in the event that the reduction of the tariff should ever bring the revenues of the country below the legitimate expenses of government.

A Mexican official says that a resurvey of the international boundary line would throw 60 miles of American soil into Mexican jurisdiction. An immense amount of valuable mining property would come under the new deal and also the entire line of the Southern Pacific railroad in Arizona.

### BINDING TWINE.

**Springer's Committee Will Report in Favor of Placing It on the Free List.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The first of the reports from the Ways and Means committee on the three tariff bills ordered reported to the House, has been prepared by Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, who drew up the bill. It is to accompany the bill making binding twine free of duty, and will be presented to the House in a day or two. The present rate of duty on binding twine, the report says, is seven-tenths of a cent per pound, this rate having been fixed as a compromise after the Senate, by a vote of 34 to 24, had placed binding twine on the free list. The report adds:

"There are in the United States 35 cordage and binding twine factories, 29 of which are owned and controlled by the National Cordage Co. of New York. The 29 in the trust, if it may be so termed, produce 60 per cent of the total output. There were produced and consumed in the United States in 1890, 50,000 tons of twine, all but 7,000 tons of which were made from foreign-grown fibres. Seven-tenths of one cent per pound is added to the price. As this is probable, this tax cost the farmers of the United States in the year 1891, alone, $700,000; and this does not include a large additional sum charged for profits on the increased price by the various dealers through whose hands the product passed. Not one dollar of this large tax reached the treasury. Surely there can be no excuse for allowing this trust to continue the exaction of this tribute. The raw material from which this twine is made is already on the free list."

### WILL SAIL NEXT WEEK WEDNESDAY.

**Secretary Foster and His Physician Will Soon Leave for Europe.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Surgeon John B. Hamilton, of the United States Marine hospital here, who is Secretary Foster's medical adviser, yesterday received a telegram from the surgeon general granting him a three weeks' leave of absence

Ex-Gov Foster.

SECRETARY FOSTER.

in order that he might accompany Mr. Foster to Europe. The latter takes the journey to shake off the grip, from which he has been suffering severely. They will sail from New York on the steamer tomorrow and remain abroad until March 1.

### INSPECTING THE FAIR BUILDINGS.

**Peregrinations of the Congressional Delegation in Chicago Yesterday.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The visiting Congressmen and diplomats spent the greater part of the day at Jackson park inspecting the World's Fair buildings, and the result is that last night nine out of every ten of the Representatives and Senators expressed their willingness to vote for an appropriation for the world's Columbian exposition. As the visitors, however, only comprise about 100 of the 400 or more members of the Fifty-second Congress, the success of to-day's sight seeing and explanations by no means indicates the success of the coming appropriation bill.

In the evening the visitors were given a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel by the Commercial club.

This morning at 9 o'clock the special train that brought the party here left for Washington.

### WORK ON THE NAVAL VESSELS.

**The Albatross is Being Overhauled and the Nipsic's Repairs are Completed.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A number of government vessels are still at Mare Island navy yard. The Albatross is now being overhauled, and will leave about the middle of March to resurvey the route for the Hawaiian cable. No orders for the departure of the Baltimore or Charleston have been received. Repairs on the Adams will be completed in about a month. The Nipsic repairs are completed and she will soon go to Port Orchard, the site of the new navy yard on Puget sound. Three months will be required for repairing the Ranger.

**Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—The statement is made to-day on good authority that ex-Congressman Clements, of Georgia, will shortly be appointed inter-state commerce commissioner.

**A $100,000 Monument.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Congressman Vincent Taylor, of Ohio, introduced a bill in the House to-day for the erection in Washington of a $100,000 monument to private soldiers and sailors of the late war.

**Silver Lead Ore Imported.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—During the past three months of 1891, 3,192,696 pounds of silver lead ore were imported to the United States from the state of Sonora, Mex.

### RELIEF ON THE WAY TO RUSSIA.

**A Ship Loaded to the Gunwales With Food Leaves Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Loaded to her guards with flour and provisions for the famine stricken provinces of Russia, the steamship Indiana left here on her voyage of mercy yesterday afternoon with the cheers and well wishes of thousands and the strains of "America" following her as she steamed down the river. The great cargo she carries is purely a Philadelphia offering.

Twety-nine thousand sacks of flour, the purchase of the relief committee, have been stowed away in the vessel's hold and between decks, besides nine carloads of individually donated barrels of flour and an assortment of provisions, ranging from pork, beef, hominy and flitch to Boston baked beans and Philadelphia scrapple.

### HAVE STARTED A RAIN FACTORY.

**A Building is to be Erected in Kansas and a Plant Established.**

HURON, Cal., Feb. 23.—E. R. Murphy, president of the Inter-state Artificial Rain company, of Goodland, Kan., has started the process for making rain. The company has a new two-story building built, and say they have come to stay. Farmers have contracted with Linders & Borders, of Tulare, for over 40,000 acres of grain, they having the rain company under contract.


ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.

Persons with weak lungs—those who are constantly catching cold—should wear an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER over the chest and another between the shoulder blades during cold weather. Remember they always strengthen and never weaken the part to which they are applied. Do not be deceived by imagining any other plaster like them—they are not—may look it, but looks deceive. Insist always on having ALLCOCK'S, the only reliable plaster.


## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

**The Action of the Chamber of Deputies in Connection With a Semi-Religious Bill Caused the Crisis.**

PARIS, Feb. 19.—All the members of the French ministry have tendered their resignations to President Carnot.

The cause of the resignation of the ministry was the action of the chamber of deputies in connection with the bill dealing with associations. Yesterday afternoon M. Hubbard demanded urgency for the bill as a reply to the attitude of the French bishops. M. De Cassagnac described the act as an iniquitous measure.

Premier De Freycinet denied that the measure was intended as an act of persecution of the church, or that it need be regarded as a precursor of the separation of church and state. He warmly commended the conciliatory spirit of the pope who, he said, often gave evidence of sympathetic inclinations toward France.

The vote of the chamber being taken M. Boisserin's motion was rejected by 304 to 262. The ministers, recognizing their defeat, immediately left the house in a body. The chamber then rejected the urgency motion by a vote of 286 to 246.

**To Form a New Cabinet.**

PARIS, Feb. 20.—It was definitely announced this evening that M. Ribot had been requested by President Carnot to form a cabinet, and that he has agreed to undertake the task.

### THE DEATH OF HISTORIAN FYFFE.

**He Was Driven to His Grave by a Terrible Accusation.**

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Mr. C. A. Fyffe, the author and historian of modern Europe, died yesterday. The cause of his death is directly attributable to the mental and physical depression from which he suffered as a consequence of the false and odious charge which was brought against him about a year ago and the attempt at suicide which the accused man made at that time.

In the spring of last year Mr. Fyffe was charged with a nameless crime, and he was so overwhelmed with disgrace at the revolting accusation and the terrible position in which he was placed that he cut his throat on April 17. Mr. Fyffe was brought to court in an ambulance, and the trial had to be temporarily postponed owing to his weak condition. In July the London grand jury, which had been investigating the charge, declared that no bill should be found against him.

### ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN BRAZIL.

**Several People Killed in an Assault on a Governor's Residence.**

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch received in this city from Rio Janeiro gives the details of another outbreak in one of the provinces of Brazil. This later manifestation of the malcontents, according to the dispatch, was made on the 10th inst., and the scene of the trouble was in Cera.

The insurgents in this instance consisted of a body of students and a force of soldiers, the latter of whom broke out in open rebellion to the authorities, and by their complicity in the uprising added to the seriousness of the affair.

The nature of the fighting may be judged when it is known that fourteen persons were killed during the assault on the governor's residence, and that a large number of both forces were wounded.

### A BRAZILIAN GOVERNOR CAST OUT.

**The People Rise Up and Drive Him from the City.**

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro states that advices have been received there from Fortaleza, capital of the state of Ceara, that disturbances have broken out in that state and that the people of the capital have driven the governor from the city. Ceara is one of the northern states of Brazil and has a population which is estimated at over 720,000.

**Irish Local Government Bill.**

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The long-talked-of Irish local government bill was introduced in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Balfour, amid the cheers of the government supporters. In introducing the bill Mr. Balfour said it was not merely a county councils' bill, but it was what in England would be described as a district and counties' bill. By its provisions administrative duties will be given to baronial councils, leaving wholly untouched the judicial duties now entrusted to the grand jury. The members of the county and baronial councils will be elected every three years. The government proposed following this rather than the English measure.

**Ex-King Milan Appointed to a Position in the Czar's Cavalry.**

BELGRADE, Feb. 22.—The *Narodni Dnevnik* states that ex-King Milan will become a Russian subject.

It was reported some time ago that Milan, who had renounced his claim to the throne of Servia and all his legal rights, had been appointed to a high position in the Russian cavalry service.

**Chilean Troubles.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A Valparaiso cablegram to the *Herald* affirms that plots to kill both President Montt and Gen. Canto have been discovered and thwarted.

**Vesuvius Again in Eruption.**

NAPLES, Feb. 22.—Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption. A stream of lava issues from the base of the great cone and flows into the Atrio del Cavallo.

### FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST.

M. Sverdup, ex-prime minister of Norway, is dead.

The yellow fever, which has been raging in Ecuador, is abating.

Hon. William Rhodes, of Quebec, ex-minister of agriculture, is dead.

The report that parliament would not dissolve until after harvest time is denied.

A yellow fever epidemic of alarming proportions is raging at Ecuador.

Lord Stafford is dead at West Brighton, England, from softening of the brain.

It is reported that the Mexican troops now on the frontier will be distributed through the country.

The typhus and black smallpox epidemics are spreading across the frontier of Austro-Hungary into Galicia.

The statement of accounts of the province of Ontario for the year shows the receipts $4,183,381, and disbursements $4,161,533.

The Earl of Derby writes a letter in opposition to restricting foreign emigration into England.

Smallpox, which has prevailed in Bombay for some little time, has become epidemic. During the past week there were 25 deaths from the disease.

The Austrian war minister has issued a decree, enjoining the officers of the army to take the men of their respective commands to church at least once a month.

Both herds of cattle in which the foot and mouth disease broke out in South London have been destroyed by order of the board of agriculture.

France is rapidly pushing the work of fortifying Biserta, in Tunis. Several foreign correspondents and experts have arrived there recently.

The *North German Gazette* says that the education bill should be passed during the present diet, so that it cannot be used for political capital in the elections of 1893. Hence the urgency of Chancellor von Caprivi in pushing the measure.

The London *News* says the Ulster members have imparted to Mr. Balfour their general approval of the Irish local government bill, together with the opinion that it is advisable to withdraw the clause investing the judges with suspensory power over the councils.

The official report of the Danish veterinaries on the recent outbreak in London of foot and mouth disease among cattle said to be from Denmark, concludes with the statement that it is not possible that the contagion was contracted in Denmark or aboard ship, and that it is probable that the cattle became infected in the Islington market.

**He Was a Woman.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 18.—Henry Armstrong, aged 60, an old settler of Junto, who died a few days ago, proved to be a woman. According to an old dairy found among her possessions, her name was Myra Lawrence. Just before the war she was deserted by her lover, who afterwards entered the Confederate army. Then she donned male attire and enlisted in the same regiment to be near him. He finally died in her arms from a bullet wound.

Retaining her masculine attire, Myra Lawrence then began a new life as a man and kept her secret until the end.

## POLITICAL MATTERS.

### THE WARMOTH FACTION

**In Louisiana Meets at New Orleans and Nominates Another Republican State Ticket.**

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The state convention of the Warmoth faction in the Republican party of Louisiana was called to order yesterday by Gen. A. S. Badger, of the state committee. Only those who wore blue badges were allowed inside of the railing. There was a large crowd of delegates, both black and white, present, and the main portion of the hall was well filled.

The following nominations were made after the adoption of the platform: For governor, John E. Breaux, of Point Coupe; lieutenant governor, James C. Weaks, of Ouchila; attorney general, James M. Edwards, of Avevelles; auditor, Stephen R. Gay, of Iberia; treasurer, Col. James Lewis, of New Orleans; secretary of state, John E. Starrs, of New Orleans; superintendent of education, Edward W. Barnett, of Rapides.

The two nominees from New Orleans are the only colored men on the ticket.

The platform endorses the administration, the McKinley bill, etc.

### SENATOR PALMER NOT IN THE FIELD

**He Says He Is Not a Candidate For the Presidential Nomination.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Senator John Palmer is still true to Grover Cleveland, despite the temptation of a Presidential nomination freely offered by the Democracy of Illinois. In reply to a letter from William Florence, a resident of Irving Park, Ill., under date of February 1, he writes:

"I am interested in your remarks regarding the national ticket, and certainly agree with you in one particular—that Celveland would arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of the people. The contingency of any nomination for President is so remote that it is hardly worth considering at all. I would not under any circumstances accept the Vice Presidency. I could only be induced to accept the first place by the conviction that it was necessary that I should do so—a contingency that is very unlikely."

**Is a Candidate Himself.**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20.—Ex-United States Senator Henry W. Blair, who has been counted upon as an advocate of President Harrison for a renomination, has declared himself a Presidential candidate.

**The South Dakota Convention.**

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 23.—The Republican state executive committee met here and decided on Chamberlain as the convention city, and March 23 the date.

## GENERAL U. S. NEWS.

### BIG WHEAT DEAL.

**A Combine of Multi-Millionaires Are Thought to Have Control of the Supply.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The *Tribune* says there are strong indications that the wheat market is being manipulated and intimates that J. D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Co.; James T. North, the "Nitrate king," and John W. Mackay, the bonanza millionaire, are back of it. The paper claimes that sales of wheat on the Chicago board of trade alone aggregate 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels, whereas there are less 40,000,000 bushels of actual wheat in the west, leaving about 40,000,000 bushels which are really "wind" wind sales and must be covered at whatever price the market touches.

But this is not all. Similar short sales have been made in all of the markets in this country and in Liverpool. It is asserted that the alleged combination of multi-millionaires sent agents abroad and secured accurate information as to the real shortage in the crop and as early as the middle of December began to quietly pick up all of the wheat offered.

### MADE MASCULINE LOVE TO HER.

**Miss Mitchell's Conduct Toward a Girl Friend in Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Chief of Police Deitsch, of this city, received Saturday night a telegram from Chief of Police W. C. Davis, of Memphis, requesting him to interview C. G. Hubbard, of this city, and learn from him about the conduct of Miss Alice Mitchell during her visit here three years ago. Mr. Hubbard says Miss Mitchell caused his niece, Clara Bailey, then a school girl 13 years old, but since deceased, so much trouble that Miss Bailey reported the case to him. Miss Mitchell was in various ways making masculine love to Miss Bailey. She would hug and kiss her immoderately, and say: "Wouldn't you prefer me to a man for a husband?"

In parting, she would kiss Miss Bailey, and say: "Take that kiss from your lover." The visits of Miss Mitchell had to be forbidden.

### THE OPERATION OF SKIN GRAFTING

**To be Performed on the Victim of a Railroad Wreck.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Homer R. Baldwin, who was injured in the New York Central railroad collision at Hastings, last Christmas evening, has been removed from St. John's hospital, Yonkers, to the Getty House, in that city. Some day this week she will undergo the operation of skin grafting, the integament to be obtained from the arms of her husband. Dr. Schopen, who has been in constant attendance upon Mrs. Baldwin, will perform the operation.

### AFTER MAPLE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

**The Western Reserve Will Make More Sugar Than Ever.**

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Internal Revenue Collector Gabriel, of this district, has begun the active work of arranging for the payment of maple sugar bounties. This district produces over two-thirds of the maple sugar made in Ohio, and 178 applications for bounties have been made. Geauga and Portage counties lead the state in production, and almost every producer in the former has applied for bounty.

**A Plan on Foot to Bring the Irish Factions Together.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Dr. J. F. Fox, of Ireland, member of the McCarkiyrie section of the Irish party, is at the Southern Hotel. Mr. Fox is on a visit to all of the principal cities of the United States with a view of organizing a new league, which will serve to bring the two opposing factions together under one head.

**Minnesota's Contribution.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 22.—Governor Merriam received from Commissioners Edgar and Reeve a formal report of the work done in the raising of the Russian relief fund. The amount of cash subscribed was $3,577.55, and the amount of flour contributed was 1,474,479 pounds.

**A Vein of Copper Discovered.**

WASHBURN, Wis., Feb. 22.—While grading an extension to Bigelow & Co.'s logging railway, one and one-half miles west of this city, unmistakable indications of a vein of copper were found, and thoroughly posted parties say the metal is there and in paying quantities.

**Statue to Brigham Young.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 22.—Brigham Young Memorial association has let the contract to Sculptor Dollin for a statue of the great Mormon leader, to be erected at the southeast corner of Temple block and to cost $50,000.

**Presidency of the Whisky Trust.**

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 20.—A sensational rumor has been extensively circulated to the effect that L. H. Green, of Cincinnati, has succeeded J. B. Greenhut, as president of the whisky trust. Mr. Greenhut denies the rumor flatly.

**Their Places Filled by Negroes.**

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 17.—The brakemen on the Mobile & Birmingham road, from Mobile to Selma, a branch of the East Tennessee & Virginia road, struck Sunday for $55 per month, an advance of $10. Their places have been filled with negroes.

### OHIO'S EXHIBITS

**At the Fair Will Represent Many Millions in Value—The Building Site Selected.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Representatives of the Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio World's Fair boards met at the office of Chief of Construction Burnham Saturday and decided on the precise location of their state buildings. These four states are grouped together on a triangular plat of ground near the western limit of Jackson park, just north of Fifty-ninth street.

Plans for the buildings from each of these states have been approved by all the authorities. The buildings will be so placed on the sites that each will command a fine view of the art galleries, the picturesque lake and the buildings of a number of foreign nations. The Indiana building will cost about $100,000, of which amount $70,000 is to be donated by lumber associations. The Michigan building will represent an outlay of $40,000, most of which will be donated from private sources. The Wisconsin and Ohio buildings will cost about $30,000 each, and as in the case of Michigan and Indiana, most of the building material will be donated.

**A Modern Lucrece.**

GREELEY, Col., Feb. 17.—The inquest over the remains of Mrs. Youngencer, who committed suicide yesterday, brings to light the fact that she committed the deed while demented.

One David Patterson assaulted her, and this preyed upon her mind until she told her husband, then killed herself. Patterson is under arrest, and there are strong threats of lynching him.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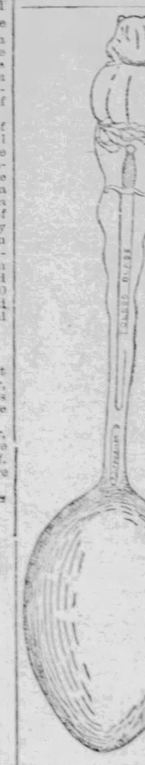

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## GENERAL U. S. NEWS

### NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

**The Kickers were Squelched by Skillful Maneuvering, and David B. Hill Had Has His Own Sweet Way.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Delegates turned out late this morning and for two reasons. They went to bed late in the first place and in the second place there was no fighting to be done.

The state committee met this morning, previous to the assembling of the convention for the purpose of settling the several contests. The Cooper union meeting, with a resolution asking for the dissolution of to-day's covention, was received by the committee and on motion

DAVID B. HILL.

of Bourke Cockran, by unanimous vote, the protest and resolution were tabled.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Murphy, of the state committee, at noon. Without formality the chairman introduced the temporary chairman, Judge George M. Beebe.

Following the speech of Mr. Beebe the clerk called the roll of delegates. When the name of Lieutenant Governor Sheehan was called there was a surprising demonstration of applause, almost equaling that accorded the mention of Mr. Hill's name by Mr. Beebe.

Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Platform and Delegates were then selected.

A recess was then taken until 3:30 p. m.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—When the afternoon session of Dave Hill's snap convention convened yesterday, at 4:20 o'clock, Bleeker hall was crowded to the doors and roof.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented and adopted.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was made permanent chairman, and when he was introduced by Judge Beebe, he received an ovation. He made a brief speech eulogizing Hill.

**The Platform.**

The report of the committee on resolutions was then handed up. This embodied the platform.

As usual, it calls attention to the alleged traditions of the Democratic party, and reaffirms the New York platforms of 1874 and 1891. It denounces the Sherman silver law and makes a demand for an "honest dollar," but makes no direct reference to the Bland silver bill. In fact, it straddles the silver question by means of pretty, well-sounding but extremely ambiguous and non-committal sentences. It denounces the McKinley law, the "billion dollar Congress," and declares for free wool. It closes in the following manner by proclaiming Hill as New York's Presidential candidate, and instructing the delegates of the convention to vote for him as a unit in the coming national Democratic convention:

In obedience to the mandate of the Democratic voters of New York, the delegates selected by this convention are instructed to present to the National Democratic convention the name of David B. Hill as the candidate for President of the United States, a Democrat who has led his party from victory to victory for seven successive years, and who has never known defeat.

The said delegates are further instructed to act as a unit in all matters entrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by the vote of a majority of delegates.

When that passage instructing for David B. Hill was read, the air was shaken by an outburst that made the bunting quiver.

While a committee of three were going after Hill to bring him from his fair hard by, the list of state Presidential electors-at-large and by districts was read.

Mr. Hill then came in and was presented to the convention by Daniel E. Sickles, Sheriff Flack's successor. When the applause had subsided, Mr. Hill advanced to the front of the platform and read a set speech from manuscript.

The speech was intently listened to, and while not broken often by applause, it was cheered loudly at its close, and the band played "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue." The motion to adjourn came quickly then, and the convention at 5:30 adjourned *sine die*.

### *THE ANTI-HILL CONVENTION.*

**Prominent Democrats Meet and Issue An Address to the People.**

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In the recess interregnum of the state convention at Bleeker hall the anti-winter convention men gathered at Union hall, only a block from the executive mansion. At 2:30 Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, as chairman of the committee of fifty, called the meeting to order and submitted a statement, in the nature of a report, as chairman of that committee. He made a powerful speech denouncing the state committee for lending itself to the trickery of Hill, and in closing said:

Your work of to-day will, I believe, be such that you will meet again before the march of June with countless thousands of your fellow Democrats, all inspired with high purpose and high hopes for our beloved party, and then when we meet again our tronte will be to find a hall so large that it can hold the hosts of Democrats who will come to wish us godspeed. May a blessing rest upon our work. May the result be a Democracy of principle owned by no man, a party of honor, truth and freedom.

Mr. Fairchild then presented the name of P. D. Locke, of Buffalo, as chairman, who was unanimously elected. He also made a forcible speech denunciatory of Hillism.

Hon. Charles J. Canda and Wallace McFarlane were chosen secretaries. The roll of those present was then called by Secretary McFarlane, 26 counties being represented.

E. Ellery Anderson was called upon and made a stirring speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. Following his speech an address to the Democrats of the state was read, the following being the closing portion:

**Call for Another Convention.**

Pursuant, therefore, to the demands of many thousands of Democratic voters in the city of New York, who gave a formal expression to their wishes at a public meeting held at Cooper Union the 11th day of February, and of a similar expression from many thousand of Democratic voters in the county, and of similar demands made by Democrats in the counties of Albany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer, Livingston, Monroe, Montgomery, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Queens, Rockland, Schenectady, Schoharie, Westchester and Wyoming;

*Resolved*, That the Democratic electors of each Assembly district in the state are hereby requested to re-choose three delegates and three alternates as Assembly district conventions, which shall be constituted by primaries, held in no case earlier than the 1st day of May, and on not less than five days' public notice of the time and place of holding the same for the state convention, to be held on the 31st day of May, at Syracuse, for the purpose of choosing 72 delegates and 72 alternates to represent the Democratic party of this state at the national convention to be held at Chicago on the 21st day of June.

*Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of fourteen members, of which the chairman shall be one, which shall have power to fill vacancies and add to its own number so as to constitute and be known as a Provisional State committee, consisting of one member for each Congressional district, according to the present apportionment of the state, to take action as may be needful to carry the purpose of these resolutions into full effect.

The din of cheers and the breeze of waving hats followed the reading of the address, and was maintained several minutes, dying out and renewing and rising until it died of sheer weariness.

WM. A. Black, George C. Smith, a Chautauqua county farmer; Frank M. Hourn, an Erie county farmer; Mr. Clark, an Otsego county farmer; Wm. A. Poucher, of Oswego, and several others made powerful speeches against Hill and in favor of Cleveland.

**The Provisional Committee.**

The chairman then named the provisional committee which shall be the nucleus of the new state committee.

**The Movement is Growing.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The *Tribune* says of the convention at Albany:

"Unless all signs fail the anti-Hill movement is rapidly gaining strength, and has already become serious enough to be called a faction."

### THE REMNANTS.

**Jerry Simpson's Cotemporaries Meet in Convention and Try to Resolve Themselves Into Office A Miscellaneous Crowd.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23—Exposition Hall.—The aurora borealis was outdone in St. Louis to-day. For brilliant uncertainty no political gathering probably ever surpassed the extraordinary conglomeration, representing nearly a dozen national organizations—Farmers, Laborers, Prohibitionists, and what not—which began its conference in the great Music hall.

To-day's pyrotechnics all whirled around the burning question whether a brand-new third nominee should be put up to run this fall against Cleveland and Harrison, or whoever the Democrats and Republicans may choose as the leaders in the national campaign.

The talk among the hundreds of delegates that crowded into the Music Hall was not that they, if united, could poll a greater vote than either the Democrats or Republicans, but that the two old parties, by a supreme effort of the dissatisfied element, could each be deprived of a majority in the Electoral College, and the third party would hold the balance of power and be able to dictate the name of the man who should take possession at the White House. Could the prohibitionists be pacified and dragged into the fold with a declaration in favor of nationalizing the liquor traffic? was one of the subjects most eagerly discussed.

The liveliest topic was whether the Leland Stanford men would succeed in what was said to be their secret purpose—the forcing of the nomination of the third Presidential candidate before the Democratic or Republican national conventions were held.

Before Benjamin Terrell, of Texas, let fall the gavel calling the convention to order, the big hall was lively with the discussions of the national committee of the alleged People's party.

Suddenly in the uproar and confusion, an important move was made. Before the committee seemingly realized what they were doing, they had recorded themselves *viva voce*, as though it were a routine matter, as ordering the People's Party Executive committee to make such arrangements as might be necessary for the national nominating convention.

Marion Cannon, of Indiana, was then elected temporary chairman, and John P. Steele, of Illinois, and John W. Hayes, of Pennsylvania, were selected temporary secretaries.

Three credentials committeemen were then appointed from the various organizations mentioned in the call for the convention, as follows:

National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union—W. A. Householder, Kansas; J. L. Gilbert, California; H. P. Bone, Alabama.

Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association—F. J. Claypool, Indiana; Charles Palmer, Illinois; G. W. Davis, Iowa.

Knights of Labor—Henry A. Hicks, New York; A. P. Stevens, Ohio; H. J. Allen, Michigan.

National Citizens' Industrial Alliance—C. H. Ellinton, Georgia; E. G. Brown, Massachusetts; J. A. Johnson, Colorado.

Patrons of Industry—C. B. Wooster, Aaron Broughton, James Cleveland.

National Citizens' Alliance—J. A. Holden, Kansas; D. L. Snedaker, Kansas; Robert Bliss, New York.

National Colored Alliance and Co-Operative Union—R. M. Humphrey, Texas; W. A. Patilo, North Carolina; W. H. Warwick, Virginia.

National Farmers' Alliance—Obadiah Hull, Nebraska; A. Hull, Iowa; Andrew Stevenson, Minnesota.

The convention then adjourned until morning.

### *POLK ELECTED PRESIDENT.*

**There Was Some Kicking, but He Got There Just the Same.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—"It has been said that this convention to-day will be a Kilkenny fight."

This was the startling fashion in which Chairman Connor to-day opened the convention of farmers and laborers which was supposed to be in session to prepare the way for nominating a candidate for the Presidency.

Chairman Conner raspingly proceeded, inviting any would-be leaders who were not present for harmony's sake to get out of the way or be stepped upon. He then announced that the committee on credentials had been in session practically all night and would now present a partial report.

The report of the Credentials committee recommended seating 246 delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, 53 F. M. B. A., 82 Knights of Labor, 97 National Farmers' Alliance, 25 National Citizens' Alliance, 97 Colored F. M. B. A., 27 National Citizens' Ind. pendent Alliance, 75 Patrons of Industry, 25 Patrons of Husbandry—total 677. The Farmers' Alliance was given 25 delegates at large, and 13 minor detached organizations and individuals were given a representation of 58.

Gen. Weaver moved the election of President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance, as permanent chairman of the convention. The motion was seconded like lightning, and Temporary Chairman Cannon put the motion like another flash, declaring the election of Mr. Polk unanimous.

In taking the gavel Mr. Polk said the convention had come here for action.

Dr. McCune attempted to edge in a motion and a few remarks, but was promptly headed off by Chairman Polk, who said the next order of business was the election of vice presidents and other officers.

**Miss Willard for Vice President.**

Wild cheering was elicited by Wardell, of South Dakota, nominating Miss Frances Willard as one of the vice presidents. Kentucky nominated Terrell once more as the favorite of that state, and both were chosen unanimously.

Miss Willard was called upon to address the convention. She was enthusiastically received, and made a ringing address of congratulation.

John W. Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, was made secretary of the convention by common consent.

While a motion by Simpson, of Kansas, to adjourn for two hours was pending, Dr. Macune adroitly snatched the floor long enough to read a telegram from Messrs. Whitaker and Davis, who have been advocating the anti-option bill in Washington, urging that the conference adopt a resolution asking Congress to pass the anti-option bill. A wrangle took place immediately

**Simpson and McCune Locked Horns**

to the delight of the spectators. The redoubtable Jerry objected to McCune's motion to select a special committee to draw up such resolution, saying that the motion to adjourn was not debatable.

Gen. Weaver and Powderly finally smoothed the feelings of the combatants by securing a recess of 30 minutes with the understanding that the committee asked by McCune be appointed; Simpson, if he had any objection to the committee, deeming advisable, apparently, to withdraw it in view of the evident strength of the opposition.

### *THERE MAY BE A SPLIT.*

**The Southern Delegates Don't Want a Third Party Candidate.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—A most serious split in the Industrial conference now in session here is threatened by the action of a large number of Southern delegates. At a caucus held during last night it became evident that many Southerners were not in favor of third party action, holding that their secession from their old party, the Democratic, would only strengthen the Republicans.

The logic of this argument was conceded by all, and before the caucus closed all of the delegates from Georgia, including L. F. Livingston, member of Congress from the Fifth Georgia district, and state president of the Alliance, announced that should the conference determine on a third party, they would withdraw from the body. Four of six Alabama delegates announced that they would do likewise, as did the delegates from Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the president of the North Carolina state Alliance.

The New York *Tribune* says that capitalists are preparing to invest $50,000,000 in a fruit trust to be formed in California.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

### A NEGRO BURNED.

**His Victim Applied the Torch After He Had Been Saturated with Coal Oil—Mediaeval Methods Revived.**

TEXARKANA, Ark., Feb. 22.—El Coy, the negro who a week ago last Saturday assaulted Mrs. Henry Jewell, a farmer's wife, at her home three miles southeast of this city, was burned at the stake here Saturday afternoon.

When Mr. Jewell left home the day of the assault to come to town for the transaction of some necessary business, he left his young wife with her babe in her arms. Shortly after the husband's departure a negro appeared at the door and asked the whereabouts of Mr. Jewell, and the unsuspecting woman informed him that he had gone to town. The negro gave his name as Davis and that he had some hogs to sell to Mr. Jewell. A considerable conversation was held between them and the woman thus had a good opportunity, while not under excitement, to note the general personal appearance of the negro. After the negro had gone, Mrs. Jewell concluded to visit a neighbor half a mile distant, and went out to lock the door, when the negro, who was in hiding, sprang from his place of concealment and assaulted her. He then dragged the fainting creature into the barn, where he kept her for about an hour, and assaulted her repeatedly. Finally he took up the gun which he carried and disappeared in the woods.

When the husband returned home he lost no time in giving the alarm, and in a short time scores of men were scouring the country in all directions, but no trace of the negro could be found. Thursday afternoon bloodhounds were telegraphed for and they arrived Thursday night from Hot Springs. Friday morning the dogs were taken out to the vicinity where the negro was known to be, but efforts to use them were retarded by a heavy rainfall Thursday night and Friday. Saturday morning, at an early hour, a message came to town from W. B. Scott, a farmer living five miles north of town, saying Coy was at the house of Ed. Givens, a negro living near him. An armed posse went out immediately, but before their arrival the negro started down the road towards town and was intercepted by Scott and his sons and held until the posse arrived.

Fifty mounted guards attended the prisoner to town. Coy was immediately placed under a heavy guard and taken before his victim, who unhesitatingly pronounced him the man. He was at once rushed back to town, and conducted to a room, where a heavy guard both inside and outside was placed over him. In the afternoon a mob gathered. The route to the suburbs was then taken, and when just over the Iron Mountain railway track, in front of a low, level opening, a hole was made. A single stump, about ten feet high, seasoned and strong, stood alone in the center of this spot, and thither the wretched negro was dragged. He was then made secure to the stump with iron fastenings.

One of the mob advanced with a can of oil, which had been secured from a neighboring house, and the crowd then knew what fate was in store for the negro.

"Where's Mrs. Jewell?" was the cry from many throats.

"Here," responded a few voices on the edge of the crowd.

"Bring her forward," was ordered by a man who seemed to be master of ceremonies.

The woman made her way through the crowd, which willingly made way for her, and in a minute was in front of the frightened negro. Without a word the spokesman placed in her hand a torch.

Mrs. Jewell looked at the negro, the torch and the spokesman and falteringly turned to the crowd.

"No, you apply it," was the cry as the woman was seen to falter.

The torch was applied instantly by the woman, who immediately turned and made her way through the crowd. The flames leaped up around the negro's legs and he was soon enveloped, all the while yelling lustily. In seven minutes he was dead, after the most excruciating agony.

While the event is confessedly a horrible affair, it is justified by a large majority of the people of this section on the ground that a desperate disease requires a heroic remedy, and that hanging has not as great horror for the average negro as death by fire.

### TENNESSEE MINERS ARE HAPPY.

**At Least They Ought to be, as the Convicts Have Been Withdrawn.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23.—The mine troubles in the Coal Creek valley have at last been settled. The Tennessee Mining company, which caused the incident by placing convicts in the mines, which action was followed by their release in August, and again in October, has about concluded an agreement satisfactory all around. The mines will be operated by white free miners on the co-operative plan.

The capital stock of the company has been doubled, and the new stock will be taken by miners at Briceville and by labor leaders at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and elsewhere. The scheme has been approved by all concerned, and will be put in operation immediately. In a few days the military forces may be safely taken out of the valley. Those persons who should know best say there has been no use for them for several months. The reports sent out of suspected troubles have been "fakes."

### CATTLE OWNERS ARE WORKED UP.

**They Say the Indians Have Been Robbing Them for Years.**

COOLIDGE, N. M., Feb. 18.—A meeting of cattle men was held here, and a report was made to the military authorities at Fort Wingate, in regard to the stealing of cattle by Indians, which caused the late trouble. The cattlemen say they have for the past four years been robbed by the Indians, and in order to protect their property at different times been forced to use arms though no Indians have been killed. They ask that the Indians be kept upon their reservation, and say if they are not that trouble will surely arise, and that they will not be responsible for what follows.

**A Big Fire.**

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Two millions of money went up in smoke last night by the destruction of the largest retail drygoods establishments in the city. The palatial stores of A. Schwartz & Sons, Amos Rinkel, S. G. Kreeger, gloves, millinery and fancy goods; Philip Werlin, pianos and musical instruments; Kraus Bros., fancy goods and notions; W. H. Clavering, retail drugs; John McCloskey, confectioner, Jas. H. Hoffman, worsteds and fancy goods; L. Viple, gloves and perfumery, and Wenger's concert hall are in ruins. The scene of the fire was on Canal street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, at the point where it is intersected by Bourbon.

**Stallions Fight to the Death.**

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.—Two blooded Clydesdale stallions in the stable of Wm. Price, yesterday, in some way secured freedom from their stalls and began fighting. One of them kicked and bit his opponent to death and was himself badly injured. The dead animal was valued at $1,500.

**Climbing Over the Hills.**

OURAY, Col., Feb. 19.—The Cutler Creek gold strike appears to be genuine. Men were climbing over the hills and staking claims all night. More than 100 claims have been staked in the last 24 hours. The country is under snow, and it is speculation what the result will be.

**Sale of Valuable Mines.**

OURAY, Colo., Feb. 18.—The Silver King group, including the Silver King, Bonanza Boy, Lady Helen and two other claims near Red Mountain, have been sold in Chicago. The stock capitalization is $440,000 and $40,000 working capital.

### McKINLEY IN DETROIT.

**He Talks About the Tariff and the Republican Party at the Michigan Club Banquet.**

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The heavy portion of the Ohio contingent to the Michigan club banquet arrived here Tuesday morning.

In the afternoon between 2 and 3 a reception was held at the Michigan club, and from 3 to 5 a similar affair took place at the residence of Gen. Alger. The Ohio contingent took an active part in both receptions, and were, in fact, the lions of the occasion.

At 6 o'clock the Alger guards escorted the more distinguished guests to the Detroit rink, where the banquet was held. Gen. Alger occupied the chair. Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, extended the club welcome to the different speakers in a rousing speech. In introducing himself in this capacity, he mentioned the fact that he was about to perform a duty usually left to the Republican governor of Michigan, but unfortunately that gentleman was unable to be present. A letter was read from James G. Blaine, as follows:

Gen. R. A. Alger, Detroit:

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret that I cannot be present at your club meeting on the 22d, as official engagements forbid. But I cannot refrain from sending a word of good cheer on the prospects of the Republican party. On all leading measures relating to the industrial and financial interests of the people we are strong and growing stronger. On the contrary, our opponents are weak and growing weaker. They are divided; we are united. If we do not win it is our own fault. We will be justly censurable if with such great measures involved every Republican does not feel that he is appealed to personally and that victory in the election depends on him.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

Hon. B. W. Perkins, of Kansas, was the first speaker. He was well received and fully repaid the audience in his address on Washington, the farmer and politician.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, followed and, from the uproar made as he took the platform, it is safe to say he was looked upon as the speaker of the evening. After the cheering had subsided, he opened with an eulogy on the Republican party, claiming any act of legislation which had ever secured the commendation of the country at large, had been accomplished by the party.

As was expected Governor McKinley went strong for the tariff, treating the salient points in a masterly style. "The issue in the coming contest," he said, "will be the tariff law. And there is no doubt of the result." He requested the citizens of Detroit to take every prominent Democrat that might visit the city down to the Pearl Button factory which has sprung into a profitable existence, employing 200 men, since the recent tariff change.

The other speakers of the evening were Hon. F. T. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. N. Dolph, of Oregon; Hon. J. Sloatt Fassett, of New York, and Richard Yates, of Illinois. The banquet lasted well into the morning and was one of the most successful in the history of the club.

### YOUNG MRS. BLAINE TESTIFIES.

**She Tells of the Trouble That Originated 'Way Down in Maine.**

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 20.—At last the Blaine divorce case has come to trial and all testimony is in. Yesterday morning Judge Palmer, the plaintiff's attorney, read the complaint and the defendant's answer, and then began reading the depositions until 12 o'clock, when a recess was taken for two hours.

Three depositions were read, those of Gen. Martin McMahon, Drs. Frazer, T. Fuller and Wyncoop, in the order named. The depositions of Dr. Fuller and Dr. Wynkoop, after confirming that of Gen. McMahon as to the amity in which the young couple had apparently passed the first few months of their married life, related chiefly to the condition of the plaintiff's health after her unhappiness began.

Dr. Fuller was called in during the temporary absence of the family physician, Dr. Wynkoop, in Europe, testified that when her first child was born Blaine professionally she was enciente and that a few weeks later she suffered a miscarriage, which the witness believed to be due entirely to mental anxiety. Dr. Wyncoop, on his return from Europe, assumed charge of the case.

In the afternoon Mrs. Blaine was on the stand. She recited the story of her marriage, which was interesting, because her husband did not want her to go on the stand. She spoke of her happy first year and then detailed the visit of the young couple to Maine, where her husband was kept away from her by his mother; told how she had been foiled in attempts to become reconciled to him; gave the details of her return to New York, and subsequent sickness and suffering in that city. She had come to South Dakota for a home, and wanted especially to secure custody of her child, which she was able to support by her pen.

This closed the testimony, and after the submission of some law points the case was closed. A decision is not expected for some days.

**Mrs. Blaine Gets a Divorce.**

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 20.—Judge Thomas has granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., with custody of her children and $1,000 to pay expenses of suit and $100 a month as permanent alimony. Mrs. Blaine will leave Deadwood for Sioux Falls to-morrow.

### THE GREATEST STRIKE YET MADE.

**A Silver Glance Twenty-six Inches Thick Discovered in Colorado.**

FLORISSANT, Colo., Feb. 22.—The greatest strike yet made in this camp, which is already one of the wonders, has been made in the Blue Bell on Squaw Gulch. A blast in the tunnel opened a body of silver glance, 26 inches thick. The ore comes out in massive chunks weighing as high as 300 pounds. The entire matter is almost solid ore. Mr. Guyot, the assayer, says it is the finest silver ore he has seen in years.

### GOLD FOUND IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

**Tunnel Excavations Show Rich Ore Deposits.**

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 20.—Wm. Franklin, one of the owners of the Keystone gold mine in the Ella district, Pennington county, who is in this city, reports a rich strike in a tunnel now in 210 feet. He states that the face of the tunnel is in ore which goes $71 per ton, and that one streak three-quarters of an inch wide will pay over $20,000 per ton.

**Mississippi Still Clings to the Memory of the Traitor.**

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 20.—Mississippians still cling to the memory of Jefferson Davis, as has been shown by the Lower House of the legislature in passing a bill creating a new county to be called "Jeff Davis." The bill has been defeated at two previous sessions of the legislature and may yet be turned own in the Senate. The county is formed by cutting off slices of Boliver and Sunflower counties in the rich Delta region.

Short time only I will send my Electric Belts and Trusses

DR. JUDD'S ELECTRIC BELT

On 6 Months' Trial

If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. B. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

ON 6 MONTHS TRIAL.

My Electric Belts are the lightest, simplest, most durable, and generate five times more Electricity than any other. Superior to any Box Battery made. A Battery and Belt combined, and produces sufficient Electricity to produce a shock, and should be used by male and female, old and young. As much of a household necessity as sugar, tea and coffee. Not only a cure for disease, but also a preventive.

BUTTE CITY, MONT., Jan. 16, 1892.—Within the last eighteen months we have taken in over $1,000 for Judd's Electric Belts and Trusses, and have never had a single complaint, but have had many compliments passed upon them.

References, Banks and Mercantile Agencies.

D. M. NEWBRO DRUG CO.

### CREMATED HIS CHILDREN'S BODIES.

**A Canadian Spike-Maker Saves Funeral Expenses in a Novel Way.**

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 20.—A horrible story of a private crematory comes to light in St. Cuneronde, a suburb of this place. A spike-maker named Adolph Lawz recently lost three children and burned their bodies in a cooking-stove to save funeral expenses. Rev. Father S. E. Quinn was notified, and he called on the father. Lawz said he had lived both in France and cities of the United States.

In both places he had heard dead people were burned in big ovens. Such being the case, he thought he was justified in burning his own young child after its death in his own cooking stove. He also held the opinion that he had a perfect right to bury his children in his back yard or in his cellar, which he also appears to have done. He contended that he had known such things to have been done by people whom he was personally acquainted with in Paris.

### SUCCEEDS TO AN ENGLISH TITLE.

**Mrs. John A. Davis, of Chicago, Inherits a Valuable Estate.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Mrs. John A. Davis, of this city, as the only surviving granddaughter of Lady Eleanor Stanhowe, succeeds to the title of Lady Thrush Stanhowe and to Cavan house and the Clantallieu estate. Mrs. Davis is a niece of the late Lord John Russell, of England. Her title to the estate has just been ascertained. Her husband, John A. Davis, is a contestant for the estate of his brother, the late A. J. Davis, who died in Butte, Mont., leaving property valued at several millions of dollars.

### CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.

**An Iowa Judge Renders a Decision That is Rather Unusual.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 19.—The Hyde-Hopewell case involving the civil rights of a colored man, has been settled for the defendant Hopewell. The court held that Hopewell had a right to refuse to serve Hyde in his restaurant, and that the fact of the latter being a colored man did not enter into the case. In other words the restaurant business is a private one, like a grocery or dry goods store, and differs from an inn, and a proprietor may sell or not to any one who enters his doors.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES COMING.

**H. R. H. Will Visit Niagara Falls the Latter Part of May.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Albany *Evening Journal* has the following astonishing announcement: "A private cablegram received in Albany says the Prince of Wales and suite of 25 persons will pass through here May 27 on the way to Niagara Falls. Two floors of the Clifton house have been engaged. The destination of the pa ty is Ontario. What has occasioned this visit of the prince is not known. Many will remember the first visit of the prince in 1859, and the procession in his honor.

### AN AMERICAN CITIZEN DETAINED.

**Seized in Italy and Compelled to Serve in the Army.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20.—The state department at Washington will probably be appealed to in a few days to take some action in regard to the detention in Italy, for military services, of Genario Schavio, a naturalized American citizen, whose wife and children, father, and two brothers reside at No. 803 South Ninth street in this city. He was naturalized here in 1888. Recently he went to Italy for his health and was seized and compelled to serve in the Italian army.

### DEATH OF A POSTAL EXPERT.

**He First Introduced the Money Order System in this Country.**

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 20.—Gilbert Elliott Griffin, in the postoffice service since 1837, is dead. He introduced the money order and railway mail service in the United States, by request, and in 1859 was sent to Chicago, to start from that city with the very latest newspapers and letters. He went on a special train to Portland, and reached Liverpool in less than ten days.

**Edison Frozen Out.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—It was rumored in Wall street yesterday, that Thomas A. Edison, the celebrated electrician, is dissatisfied with the projected consolidation of the Edison General Electric company and Thomson-Houston company, and that he will retire, if indeed he be not practically frozen out. It is said that he owns only one-tenth of the stock of the Edison General Electric company, which controls nearly all of his patents, and with such a small proportion of the whole stock, he is practically powerless.

The fact that he has only a comparatively small amount of stock is interesting of itself, as showing that Edison is sharing the fate of inventors generally. Other men have the majority of the stock, and are drawing the dividends.

**A Fight with Indians.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Gen. Schofield received a telegram from the commanding general of the department of Arizona this morning saying that a fight occurred at Fort Stanton, N. M., yesterday, between Moscalero and Lapan Indians, during which four men were killed and one wounded. He says that affairs have quieted down and that no further trouble is anticipated.

### TICKS FROM THE TICKING TICKER.

The Massachusetts Republican state convention has been called to meet April 20.

The Florida Democratic convention will be held at Tampa, June 1.

A meerschaum pipe trust has been formed in New York city.

The Massachusetts Republican convention has been called to meet April 20.

The total receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1891, are 5,872,568 bales.

Nebraska sends 2,000,000 bushels of corn to Akron, O., to be ground into meal and sent to Russia.

There is no truth in the report that the Mexican government will grant a concession to the Louisiana lottery.

The New Jersey House has appointed a committee of three to prepare a bill to prevent combinations of railroads or coal companies.

Telegrams to the Minneapolis chamber of commerce from farmers throughout the Northwest, show an almost unanimous sentiment against the anti-option bill.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters throughout the country will, on May 1, demand that eight hours constitute a day's work and will strike where the concession is not made.

The Silver King group, including the Silver King, Bonanza Boy, Lady Helen and two other claims, near Red Mountain, in Colorado, have just been sold in Chicago. The stock capitalization is $440,000 and $40,000 working capital.

William Burenar, United States consul at Trujillo, Honduras, has been made agent of the Bucchard Honduras Fruit, Agricultural and Commercial company, recently formed in Chicago, with a capital of $600,000. The company will place six steamers between Honduras and Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston.

## Finance and Trade.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

GOLD EXPORTS.—There has been for some time an animating condition of the market for foreign exchange, and predictions have been frequent that gold shipments to Europe might soon begin. The engagement of $500,000 for shipment from New York on last Friday therefore caused a considerable sensation, and exerted an unfavorable effect on the stock market. This is the first shipment since July 25 last, on which day $1,500,000 left the country. The gold movement last year began in February and lasted until the date just mentioned. From the port of New York alone $69,985,657 was sent. Since July 25, $31,000,000 has returned to New York from Europe and South and Central America and $9,000,000 has come into San Francisco.

In response to numerous inquiries, members of the firm making the shipment stated that they knew nothing of the ultimate destination of the shipment after it reaches the continent. It was a special shipment, not based on the exchange transactions, but it was the first indication that Europe wanted American gold. The actual rate of sterling exchange was $4.88¾ for short bills, and $4.88¼ for cable acceptances, while the rate at which gold can go abroad with any profit as an exchange transaction is about $4.89. The director of the mint places the rate at $4.883. But it is of interest in this connection to note, that of the $69,985,657 which went abroad last year, all but $9,300,000 of this sum went to Europe when sterling exchange rates were below the point at which shipments can be made without loss.

It is also well to remember in this connection that at present the assay office in New York holds $42,000,000 in gold bullion and coin, against $26,000,000 last August, when its holdings were at the minimum of the year. The sub-treasury holds $80,000,000 gold, against $112,000,000 when the European rush for gold was made last year.

MONEY.—There was a little stronger feeling regarding money last week, though without any particular change in rates. Call money was in abundant supply at 2 to 1¾ per cent, with renewals at the firmer rate. Time money was also plenty, with a light demand, at 2¾ per cent for 30 to 60 days, and 3¼@4 per cent for 4 to 6 months.

STOCKS.—There was a reaction in the stock market from the advance of the previous week. Reading railroad shares experienced the sharpest reaction, as was to be expected after its rapid rise the previous week because of the consolidation of the "coalers," or roads carrying anthracite coal to market. Added to this was the effort looking to the breaking down of the consolidation by the legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania. Then the steady selling in Europe of American securities continued, and the flurry over gold shipments, were two additional factors in depressing the market for stocks.

SILVER.—Bar silver evinced a slight rally in price last week because of heavy buying orders for India account, which were explained by rumors that the government of British India contemplated bringing out a large rupee loan. This naturally strengthened India exchange and produced buying orders for silver, and though the report in regard to the loan was not confirmed the silver market continued to show a fair degree of steadiness at a slight decline from the highest. The reports of rich discoveries of silver in new western districts seem to have had a depressing effect at the beginning of the week, while the vigorous efforts to pass the free silver bill in the House of Representatives at Washington was not regarded as a factor of importance, being completely offset by accumulating indications that the majority of the Senate is hostile to such legislation. The silver taken for export during the week aggregates about 600,000 ounces. The price closed in New York Saturday at 90¾ cents per ounce, which is equal to 70.1 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

### DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

**An Unsatisfactory Condition of Affairs Making Itself Apparent.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: The business situation is not quite so satisfactory or encouraging as it has been. While the gradual decline in distribution in many lines of merchandise continues, there is shrinkage in demand and much depression in iron, further decline in cotton blights hopes of revival in southern trade and the speculative mania, stimulated by cheap money and by the great success of the coal speculation now extends to wheat and threatens to restrict exports.

Notwithstanding the fact that exports of wheat have been diminishing and for four days of the present week have been only 800,000 bushels from Atlantic ports, while western receipts continue large, speculation at Chicago has lifted the price 6½c during the week and sales here have been 57,000,000 bu. An advance from any cause which cuts off exports of breadstuffs at a time when Europe has heavy demands for stocks marked here would not be wholesome. Corn has declined 3½c with large exports but very large receipts. Pork products, oats and coffee are unchanged, and oil is only 1½c higher on small transactions. Cotton is a shade lower, receipts being 24 per cent greater for the week than last year, but exports 36 per cent greater.

The week has been gloomy in the iron trade for pressure to realize on qualities of iron not well known or produced in excess of requirements. More inquiry appears for bessemer iron, beams selling at 2½ but bar iron is in light demand and weak, and for finished products the demand is disappointing.

In wool there is distinct improvement in the demand for carpet use, since the slight advance in products by some makers, also in ¼ or ½ blood wools because of the strong demand for cheviot goods. The spring demand for men's woolens is large.

The value of all exports from New York for two weeks of February has been 27 per cent larger than for the same time last year.

The business failures throughout the country during the past seven days number 209 as compared with 276 last week and 200 for the corresponding week last year.

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1892.

The following shows changes in Government bonds during the past week:

| | Feb. 23. | Feb. 16. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4's, coupons | 126½ | 126½ |
| U. S. 4's registered | 126½ | 126½ |
| U. S. 6's | 109 | 109 |
| Pac. 6's of '95 | 109 | 109 |

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve, decrease | $ 2,700,275 |
| Loans, increase | 10,279,200 |
| Specie, increase | 218,600 |
| Legal tenders, decrease | 800,400 |
| Deposits, increase | 9,660,900 |
| Circulation, decrease | 90,800 |

The banks now hold $30,357,350 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

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